

Apr. 26 '22

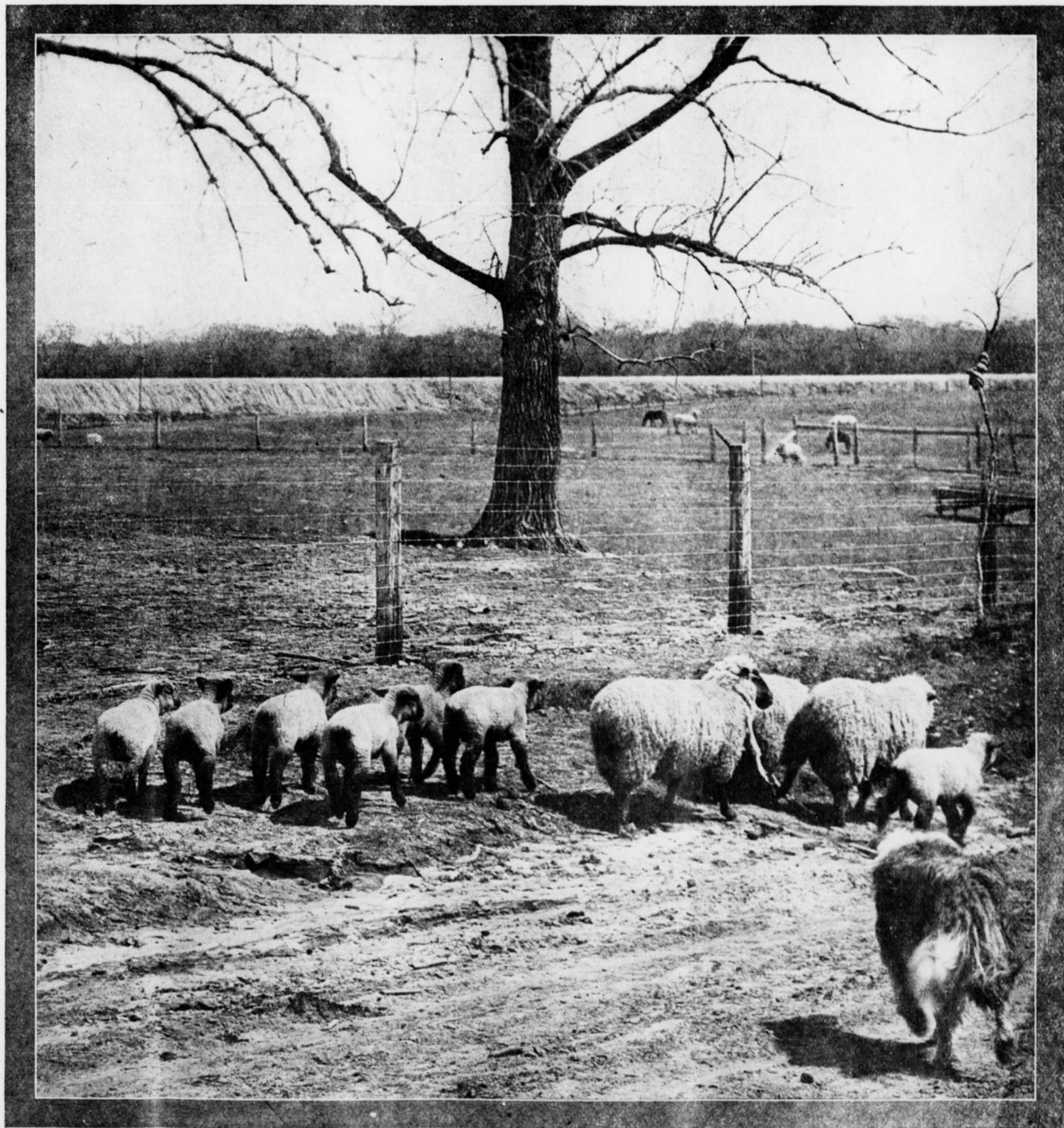
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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

April 26, 1922



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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Our Ottawa Letter

*Wheat Board Declared Unconstitutional by Law Officers of the Crown—Committee Continues Investigation—Provincial Co-operation Suggested—Manitoba to Get Natural Resources*

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

**P**ARLIAMENT re-assembled on Wednesday after a week's Easter recess, but it is still in process of recovering from its holiday relaxation and no business of primary importance has been tackled on the floor of the House.

Practically all the half-day on Wednesday was consumed in a harmless debate on a resolution introduced by W. F. Kay, which sought to prohibit the institution of daylight saving in any part of Canada. The rural members in all parties were a solid unit against daylight saving, while the urban representatives supported it, but weighty opinion held that the federal government had no power to interfere with it either by prohibition or the reverse, and the debate was not concluded when the adjournment came.

#### The Wheat Board

The real interest of the day, however, did not lie in this debate but in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the constitutionality of re-establishing the Wheat Board, which was produced by the premier. The opinion, which is drafted by E. L. Newcombe, K.C., the deputy minister of justice, and is endorsed both by the minister of justice and the solicitor-general, is that the establishment of a Wheat Board with compulsory powers, while it was not challenged as a war measure, is outside the authority of the federal parliament, inasmuch as it transgresses the powers of the provinces, touching contracts and matters of local or private interest within provinces.

The opinion adds that there is no doubt about the federal parliament's authority to set up a board capable of functioning for those farmers who voluntarily desiring to entrust to its hands the marketing and distribution of their wheat, but that as the old board had compulsory powers to take wheat, to fix prices, and to prevent private trading without its consent, similar powers could not now be conferred upon a board to be created by parliament. The opinion is largely based upon the decision of the Imperial Privy Council in the Board of Commerce case, and seems at first sight to knock on the head all hopes for a Wheat Board during the coming year.

#### Hope Not Abandoned

It has been suggested that there should still be a reference to the Supreme Court on the chance it might take an opposite view, but there is little likelihood of any different opinion being given. However, the western Progressives decline to abandon hope and have insisted that the agricultural committee continue to hear evidence for and against the board, and a further stream of witnesses will be examined. Meanwhile they are determined to explore all possible avenues, and on Friday R. M. Johnson submitted to the agricultural committee the following resolution:

"That the agricultural committee be authorized to appoint a sub-committee of its members with authority to confer with the law officers of the Crown and experts in the grain business, including James Stewart and F. W. Kiddell, and

such others as it may deem advisable, to ascertain to what extent the Canadian Wheat Board or other compulsory national wheat marketing system may be established by this parliament, with or without supplementary provincial legislation." This resolution will be discussed on Monday, and if it carries the plan suggested therein will be tackled at once.

#### Constitution Needs Amendment

The government would probably be ready to support a voluntary pool, but most of the western members are still firm in their belief that it would be useless without the compulsory features. Apart from the question of the desirability of restoring the Wheat Board, there is a wide-spread impression that recent legal rulings have narrowed the federal parliament's powers of regulating trade and commerce to a very thin thread, and there may soon arise a strong sentiment for constitutional amendments which will permit our Ottawa parliament to pass legislation for the control of business whose activities extend far beyond the boundaries of any single province. Trade, especially in commodities like grain, is now on an international basis, and there is a general tendency for commercial laws to be made uniform within each state. Some support outside the Progressive party is found for the idea of a con-

tract pool, such as the Stewart-Riddell report suggested as a possible alternative, and as has been adopted among the California fruit growers.

The western Progressives will continue to urge upon the government and its supporters the urgency of the problem, and they have been holding conferences with the members of western cabinets who are at present in the capital on various errands. Though the verdict of the law officers is a disappointing set-back, they intend to persevere with their struggle for a national system of marketing.

#### Agricultural Estimates

On Thursday, Sir Louis Gouin got a third reading for his amendment to the Penitentiary Act, and a number of questions were answered; otherwise the day was wholly given up to the main estimates of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Motherwell is an old hand at putting through estimates and managed them with considerable skill. He rarely showed impatience in face of a steady fire of questions and pleas for information, and had an explanation ready for every complaint raised. The Progressive members were naturally very active, and not only aired a number of grievances suffered by their constituents but put forward a number of useful suggestions for administrative and other reforms. There was some discussion about the utility of our annual contribution to the International Institute of Agriculture, and Mr. Motherwell admitted a certain doubt whether value was received for the money paid. The institute published valuable bulletins but unfortunately our farmers failed to read them.

The vote for the expenditure on the

Health of Animals Department produced a very interesting discussion. Various members complained about the inadequate compensation paid by the government for infected animals which had to be slaughtered by order of their officials. Dr. Tolmie gave a most interesting review of the whole agricultural situation and advocated an improvement in the quality of livestock and more mixed farming. He declared that our farmers kept far too few sheep, and promised his assistance in the task of finding reliable markets. This subject brought him to the question of the British cattle embargo, and he narrated the history of the question of his own efforts last summer to secure its removal. Both he and Mr. Meighen strongly criticized the activities of Hon. Manning Doherty in this connection last year, but Mr. Motherwell and Mr. Halbert defended the Ontario minister's tactics.

#### Manitoba to Get Resources

On Friday the prime minister made an interesting statement about the negotiations with the western provinces touching the question of their natural resources. With Manitoba there has been reached the ground work of a settlement, which provides for recognition of the right of the province to be placed on an equality with the others, and for the submission of the questions in dispute, failing an agreement by negotiation, to an arbitration board, and conferences are still proceeding with the representatives of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Influential Manitoba politicians who are in Ottawa expressed their satisfaction with the premier's statement, and declared that it marked a very promising advance in the direction of an equitable settlement, so far as Manitoba was concerned, of this ancient and troublesome problem. Practically the whole of the rest of the day was consumed in the dissection of estimates. Mr. Motherwell and Mr. Stewart in succession met with considerable obstruction and criticism, but in the end were allowed to get all the items of their main estimates through.

#### Larkin and Annexationists

L. J. Lewis demanded from the government an official repudiation of a statement attributed by a cable despatch to our new high commissioner to the effect that the removal of the British cattle embargo was required at once as an antidote to the growing annexationist sentiment in Western Canada. Mr. Motherwell was inclined to doubt whether Mr. Larkin has been guilty of such a foolish remark, and a variety of speakers from Mr. Meighen downwards joined in condemning the wrongfulness of such an attitude.

There is strong criticism of Mr. Stewart's failure to effect further economies in the survey department, and Mr. Garland moved for a reduction of the main survey note of \$600,000 by one-half, but eventually was content with a cut of \$30,000. Mr. Murdoch, the minister of Labor, who is a more indiscreet and quarrelsome personage than either Mr. Stewart or Mr. Motherwell, had a more troublesome journey. His attitude in connection with the industrial troubles in Nova Scotia was again raked up, and very foolishly he allowed himself to be drawn into a controversy with Mr. Meighen, for whom he was no match, about the responsibility for the delay in re-establishing the estimation board. He got some of his estimates through, but was barred on the item for unemployed relief.

## Dunning Issues Manifesto

*New Saskatchewan Premier Outlines Policy of Government for Consideration of Public*

**I**N accepting the office of premier of Saskatchewan, as successor to Hon. W. M. Martin, I do so with a keen sense of the responsibilities involved in endeavoring to keep up the high standard set by those who have preceded me. Hon. Walter Scott, premier, and Hon. W. M. Martin, both distinguished men, gave themselves and their great abilities unsparingly to the service of the people of the province. Less than one year ago a new legislature was elected. At that time certain policies outlined in the premier's manifesto were endorsed by the people. These policies included:

Continued application of the co-operative principle to economic problems connected with production and marketing;

Further pressure for the reduction of freight rates;

A soil survey of the province by the college of agriculture and the establishment of demonstration farms by the college;

A thorough investigation of the problem of tuberculosis and provision of facilities to cope with the disease;

Continued vigorous enforcement of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act in accordance with the expressed will of the people;

Consultation with representatives of Labor on all matters affecting labor, with a view to continuous improvement of labor legislation;

#### Educational Plans

Continued educational progress keep-

ing always in view that every child must have an efficient elementary education, a thorough knowledge of the English language, and the widest opportunities for higher education;

Further development of provincial highways and assistance to municipal councils in the construction of main roads leading to market towns;

Extension of the provincial telephone system as fast as increasing business warrants;

Negotiations with the federal authorities to secure the transfer to provincial control of the natural resources of the province;

Continued assistance to farmers in purchasing livestock;

Further development of the work of the Farm Loan Board, and continued financial assistance to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Company and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards;

Equalization of the Provincial Public Revenue Tax.

#### Government Accepts Responsibilities

In connection with all of these policies the government accepts responsibility and will to the utmost of its ability pursue the course outlined. Since the election some progress has been made in connection with certain new constructive features of the program, for instance:

The application of the government for reduction of freight rates is now

Continued on Page 4





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## Co-operative Trading Associations

Article IV.—Conclusions—By A. G. Bridger

THE reader, if he has read my previous articles, may well ask: Is co-operative trading for the farmer worth while? My answer is most emphatically yes, but to be successful it must be developed along certain well defined lines, whereas at present our efforts are somewhat spasmodic.

First of all there must be a definite understanding of the principles of co-operation. The personal element is of paramount importance. That is one reason why the smaller associations here in the West often accomplish more for their patrons than do the larger organizations. While it is possible to get an association of thirty or forty members who have a fair understanding of what co-operation means and really do co-operate, yet in an organization of one hundred to five hundred shareholders, the probability is that not more than ten per cent are real co-operators. This being the case, while the smaller organization will doubtless remain in the control of the real co-operators, the chances are that the larger institution, wherein the real co-operators are but a small minority, will pass into the control of one of the groups of non-co-operators referred to in my last articles.

This is almost inevitable by reason of the democratic principle of the co-operative method whereby every shareholder has one vote and one vote only. What I wish to emphasize is that the real co-operator who has a keen appreciation of the advantages of co-operation and proves it by subscribing generously for shares, purchasing all his supplies through the association and loyally supporting it in every possible way, has no more voice in the affairs of the organization than the individual who subscribes for the minimum number of shares and only purchases through the association when its prices are lower. This factor indeed must be recognized as a weakness of the system which can only be overcome by the tedious, sometimes painfully tedious, process of education. Until the majority of co-operators do thoroughly grasp the true principles of co-operation we cannot hope to show tangible results.

### Overhead on Wider Activities

Then again, while an association of thirty or forty members can do business, buy and distribute merchandise and co-operatively dispose of produce and livestock, all with a minimum of overhead expense, yet with a membership of four or five hundred the operating expenses increase out of proportion to the increase in the number of shareholders and the volume of business.

With thirty or forty members, probably one paid official, devoting a part of his time to the duties, can do all that is necessary, but with four or five hundred members a fully equipped retail store becomes almost a necessity; at any rate the more aggressive members will probably vote the association into the retail store business, and under present conditions a retail store is an expensive luxury.

For example, the association to which I have referred previously, while in its earlier days it bought lumber, flour, coal, twine and wire in car lots and distributed direct to its shareholders, the cost of doing business being practically nothing at all, yet in the heyday of its existence as a comparatively large retail establishment, found it necessary to pay out of the profits each year such items as approximately \$9,000 for salaries, \$1,000 for insurance, \$1,500 for interest, \$600 for taxes and other large expenses in proportion. It is well, therefore, to bear in mind that an increased volume of business does not necessarily mean increased benefit to the shareholders. Far better a dozen members who really do co-operate than five hundred who know not the meaning of the word.

### The Retail Business

This brings us to a consideration of the farmers' co-operative retail store. The question I am asked more than any other regarding co-operative trading is

whether it is advisable for the farmers' co-operative associations to go into the retail store business. I say most decidedly that in nine cases out of ten it is not a good proposition. Above all do not allow your association to be stampeded into buying out one of the local merchants. If it is found, due to the natural growth of the business that a retail store is becoming a necessity and you have accumulated sufficient capital to justify the expansion, well and good, but under ordinary circumstances a farmers' co-operative association is not well advised to open a retail store. Do not infer from this that I object to the co-operative store. Eventually I believe the farmers' store will flourish and at some future date I may have an opportunity of outlining in The Guide a plan for the establishment of such stores on a sound basis, but under present conditions my advice to those who would enter the retail store business is—don't.

The average local co-operative association operating a retail store is carrying excess baggage. With the limited capital experience and facilities at its command, the average association has just about all it can advantageously take care of in handling car lots of seed grain, feed, flour, wire, twine, coal, lumber and so forth, without encumbering itself with a retail business, the benefits of which to the shareholders under present circumstances are negligible. I hold no brief for the retail merchant, but I do wish to make it plain that while the whole competitive system governing the distribution of staple merchandise is antiquated, wasteful, expensive and inefficient, yet it is not the retail merchant who must be saddled with all the blame. He is more often just as much a victim of an inefficient system as is the farmer himself. The situation cannot be remedied by the farmer going into retail business on his own account.

There is really no good reason for the farmer purchasing the bulk of his supplies over the counter of a retail store. He should be able to purchase through his local co-operative association, without that association operating a retail store, practically all his staple supplies, including such commodities as flour, sugar, tea, salt, in addition to the usual supplies handled in car lots.

The practice of trading butter and eggs at the local store should be eliminated. A better and more profitable system of marketing this produce can and should be devised and the matter might very well be given the attention of the markets branches of our provincial departments of agriculture.

### Dunning Issues Manifesto

Continued from Page 3

being argued before the Railway Commission with brighter prospects of success than ever before;

The college of agriculture has commenced the soil survey upon which will be based the location of the demonstration farms;

Negotiations for the transfer of the national resources have been opened by the federal government and the Saskatchewan government will endeavor to reach agreement on the basis already outlined in the legislature. That the resources be transferred and the province compensated for such of them as have been alienated for the general benefit of Canada, such compensation to be arrived at by an accounting which will take into consideration all factors, including the annual subsidy now being received by the province in lieu of the lands.

The promised enquiry regarding equalization of the Public Revenue Tax has been made and legislation was enacted at the last session of the legislature embodying an equalization scheme which is now under way.

### Federal Questions

The legislature at its last session expressed its opinion by resolution on a number of matters which fall within federal jurisdiction, but which are of vital importance to the people of this

province. The resolutions in question deal with further national railway construction, customs tariff, reduction of freight rates, re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board and the transfer to the province of the public domain. It will be the duty of the government as outlined in the legislature to present these resolutions at Ottawa in co-operation with the governments of Manitoba and Alberta.

In carrying out the policies outlined, the government looks confidently for the support of the people of the province who so recently and emphatically endorsed these policies. In this connection I, of course, include the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Most of the members of the government and its supporters in the legislature are members of this association, which they joined as a farmers' organization, admitting all on an equal basis, regardless of race, religion or political belief. As its membership is open on equal terms to men and women of widely divergent political views, the association in the past has kept itself clear from the suspicion of working for the political advancement of any man or set of men. It is my sincere hope that this farmers' organization, to which this province owes so much, and to which personally I owe a debt of gratitude for past opportunities of service, will not set up, either actually or by implication, a political test for membership. However that may be, I feel that on the basis of record and policies both myself and the government have at least an equal right to appeal for the support of the farmers of Saskatchewan with those who are opposed to the government in the legislature, whether they be members of the Grain Growers' Association or not.

The government desires to set its course in a manner which will merit confidence by reason of sane, progressive, Liberal policies and administration, endeavoring to avoid on the one hand the expensive errors of extreme radicalism, and on the other hand the equally harmful errors of reactionary policies.

### Great Natural Opportunities

World economic conditions are probably bearing harder upon people everywhere than ever before, and Saskatchewan people are sharing the general experience in this regard. While it is not possible by provincial legislation to remedy economic ills originating outside our borders and in many cases outside of Canada, the government hopes to assist to the full limit of provincial jurisdiction in meeting such conditions along practical lines.

While at present our difficulties as a people are great, nevertheless Saskatchewan still offers greater opportunities to men and women of the virile, pioneer type already here than any other part of the world today.

We have in this province Canadians of varied racial origin, with traditions and ideals differing widely. Only by mutual tolerance and good-will may we hope to mould a future Saskatchewan citizenship, preserving within itself the nobler attributes of this generation. The government earnestly desires to foster and maintain this spirit towards all citizens who accept whole-heartedly the British institutions which form the basis of our governmental system.

A number of by-elections will be necessary because of the appointment of new ministers, and, in this necessarily brief statement, I have endeavored to place before you facts for consideration when the time arrives to vote for or against the government.

(Signed) Chas. A. Dunning,  
Premier of Saskatchewan.

An order-in-council, dated March 21, prohibits the importation of alfalfa here from specified counties in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming, on account of infestations of the alfalfa weevil. This does not apply to shipments of alfalfa originating in clean areas, but billed through proscribed territory. The order-in-council directs that from this time all consignments of alfalfa shall be accompanied by a certificate indicating the state and county in which it was grown.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 26, 1922

## The Wheat Board

Last Wednesday the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the power of the Dominion government to re-establish the Wheat Board was tabled in the House of Commons. The opinion is that: "The reconstitution of the Wheat Board in the present circumstances with the powers conferred hereon by the orders-in-council, is a project constitutionally incompetent to the parliament of Canada." This opinion is based on the compulsory character of the board which, it is contended, infringed upon the powers conferred upon the provinces of the Dominion by the British North America Act. So far as such a board may be voluntary in its operation, the opinion is that it is within the powers of the Dominion government to provide the necessary facilities, that is, the organization of a voluntary wheat pool with government-provided facilities is within the powers of the Dominion government, because such voluntary project does not conflict with provincial rights. The original Wheat Board, however, was monopolistic in character, and while it may be within the power of the Dominion government to establish such monopoly as a war measure and under authority granted by parliament to meet a situation created by war conditions, such power, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, does not exist in ordinary circumstances.

The agricultural committee of the House of Commons has not abandoned consideration of the question. In order to meet the new situation the following resolution has been submitted to the committee by R. M. Johnson, Progressive member for Moose Jaw:

That the agricultural committee be authorized to appoint a sub-committee of its members with authority to confer with the law officers of the Crown and experts in the grain business, including James Stewart, F. W. Riddell and such others as it may deem advisable, to ascertain to what extent the Canadian Wheat Board or other compulsory national wheat marketing system may be established by this parliament, with or without supplementary provincial legislation.

This resolution covers fairly well the situation and the suggested alternatives to single action by the Dominion government, and it shows that the Progressive members of the House are determined to explore every possibility for the securing of what the farmers are demanding—a Wheat Board with compulsory powers.

## The Genoa Conference

In the mass of newspaper matter concerning the proceedings at the Genoa conference it is becoming difficult to distinguish facts from propaganda. One thing at least is clear and that is that the ideals which were supposed to have emerged triumphant from the great war do not appear to have taken any real hold upon the very people who were to benefit from them. The unquenchable optimism of Mr. Lloyd George is the one inspiring feature so far of the conference, but the fiery, narrow racialism and nationalism of the Central European states is an obstacle that threatens to frustrate all the honest endeavors to bring reason to bear on the situation.

Germany, despairing, it is said, of securing any benefit from the conference, has concluded a separate treaty with Russia providing for mutual cancellation of debts and co-operative efforts at reconstruction. This has irritated the leading powers at the conference, who regard it as a violation of the

principles recognized as fundamental in the calling of the conference. That is no doubt true, but separate treaties and sectional understandings and groupings have been going on in Central Europe during the last year or two to an extent that is not generally realized, and some of the great powers have had a hand in promoting or encouraging these mutually antagonistic groupings. Europe will never be reconstructed in that manner, and the conference will not be a success unless it can bring the nations to see that peace cannot be assured by the methods of war.

A good illustration of the attitude that is frustrating genuine efforts to restore social order and economic activity is given by M. Benes, prime minister of Czechoslovakia, one of the new states, in an interview with a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. M. Benes declared that he did not believe in a political federation of the Central European states, although he is credited with that belief, nor did he believe in a customs union or free trade. In a word he is frankly provincial; his political creed does not contain an article that gives promise for a regenerated Europe. The removal of restrictions upon trade and commerce is one of the things that are most necessary to get Europe into working order, but M. Benes will have neither free trade nor a customs union, and his policy so far has been for the forming of alliances principally against Hungary.

The restoration of Europe means so much to this continent, so much to the farmers of Western Canada whose principal market is in Europe, that these dismal bickerings, this grouping and counter-grouping, political intrigue and spurious diplomacy cannot be ignored. It is hard to believe that the futility of it all will not be made manifest at a conference where all have an opportunity to see all the sides of the great questions that must be faced by European nations. One must still stay by the side of those who are trying, in this welter of confusion and animosities, to find the common ground on which all can stand and co-operate for the saving of European civilization.

## More Light Wanted

A week or two ago a debate took place in the House of Commons on a motion to consider the dispute that had arisen between employers and employed in the mining industry in Nova Scotia. Into the debate there entered the question of the general economic and social condition of the workers in the mines in Nova Scotia, and, while the discussion revealed much feeling, its outstanding characteristic was the absence of the kind of information that was so necessary for members of the House to form any reasoned judgment on the matter. It was plainly evident that members got up and voiced opinions without having adequate and reliable data upon which to base their opinions. There was a labor dispute; the workers had been asked to take heavy wage reductions; it was reported that they were so poverty-stricken that they were unable to properly feed and clothe their children; they had "struck on the job." Upon these reports and rumors members spoke as their feelings were affected. The reports produced in their minds certain pictures, and these pictures they took as corresponding with the real and actual situation, and armed with such "facts" they spoke and acted with the authority of legislators.

Is it not plain that what was acted upon

in the House of Commons was something that was entirely divorced from the real facts? The conditions in the mining districts of Nova Scotia might have been better, they might have been even worse than the reports indicated; the thing to note is that the body in which resides supreme authority was asked to express an opinion upon a matter upon which by far the larger number of members were entirely without adequate knowledge, and members spoke as though feeling in the matter was as good a guide as knowledge.

Some time ago The Guide suggested that a "See Canada" trip would be a good thing for our Dominion legislators, and this incident with regard to the conditions in the mining industry in Nova Scotia serves to illustrate our point. Out of the public treasury millions upon millions of dollars have gone as cash subsidies to the corporations that own the mines in Nova Scotia, and after it all the conditions of life are so bad for the workers that parliament has been asked to interfere to secure justice. An inspection of the mining areas of Nova Scotia would be of more value to our legislators in helping them to understand what the situation demands than reams of reports that only stir up the imagination. And what is true of this particular case is true of the whole field in which the legislator works. Eastern manufacturers might modify their opinions about western agriculture if they were once brought into actual contact with western life and conditions and westerners might realize that the East is not all selfishness even if it is protectionist. There is an advantage in knowing just why the other fellow thinks as he does, and why certain parts of the country seem to differ so much from other parts with regard to questions of public policy. It would have helped parliament if members had had a first-hand acquaintance with the conditions in mining Nova Scotia; how much more would it help if they had some first-hand knowledge of the varied conditions which make up differing environments for widely separated communities in the Dominion? Our legislators would legislate better if they knew the country and the communities for which they are legislating.

## A Conservative Gun

The first heavy gun in the provincial campaign was fired by Major F. G. Taylor, newly appointed leader of the Conservative party, in a speech at Portage la Prairie last Thursday. If this speech is to be taken as the key-note of Conservative policy and tactics in the campaign, it is evident that from one old party at least the U.F.M. is to be the main object of attack.

The U.F.M., and apparently the other farmers' organizations as well, declared Mr. Taylor, according to the report in the Manitoba Free Press, "was started largely by members of the Liberal party . . . for the sole purpose of drawing away from the Conservative party the support and confidence of the electorate which that party had always enjoyed." It simply passes all understanding how an intelligent person could make a statement of that kind in the face of the easily available evidence to the contrary. The provincial associations of the farmers were formed for the purpose of fostering and promoting the welfare of the farming community, and the associations, as associations, were not political except to the extent that certain reforms which they asked for were of a political character. When the



associations, as associations, became political it was because their members had become disgusted with political partyism, had ceased to see any virtue in either Liberal or Conservative party, or any fundamental difference in their policies. If these associations were formed for the purpose of supporting Liberalism as against Conservatism, how did it come about that in Ontario they turned out a Conservative government and in Alberta a Liberal government? How does it come about that in Saskatchewan the association decided to go into provincial politics while a Liberal government was in existence, following in that respect the example set by both Alberta and Manitoba? The U.F.M. is neither Liberal nor Conservative; it is progressive in outlook and non-party in character, prepared at all times to work with those who place public welfare above party interest.

In supporting the party system, which he appears to regard with extreme veneration and as founded on eternal and immutable principles, Mr. Taylor denounced "government by classes or by groups which are not representative of all the people, which have not at heart the interests of all of the people, but which are formed for selfish purposes and selfish ends." Perhaps Mr. Taylor will condescend to be more specific. If he means that the U.F.M. exists to serve "selfish purposes and selfish ends," then he is either grossly ignorant of the institution he presumes to criticise or else he is deliberately and intentionally misrepresenting. An institution is to be judged by its record and its avowed purposes. In neither the record nor

the avowed purposes of the U.F.M. is there to be found anything that can even by the wildest exercise of the imagination be called "class selfishness." The U.F.M. had enough of that kind of clap-trap during the federal campaign; Mr. Taylor would be wise in choosing a different line of argument.

### The United States Tariff

The permanent tariff bill which came before the United States Senate last week represents the high-water mark of tariff legislation in the United States. In spots the bill is practically prohibitive of imports, and in the main it indicates that low-tariff opinion in Congress creates no fear among the Republicans who are responsible for the measure. The committee which drafted the measure apparently regards the fact of a Republican majority as evidence of a popular demand for a tariff as high or even higher than that promised by extreme Republican candidates; it does not seem to have taken into consideration the influence of other issues than that of the tariff in the presidential election. In any case they have stretched protection almost to the limit and the debate in the Senate promises to be keen and acrimonious.

The committee set out to "recommend rates that will afford protection to American industries and permit them to pay wages sufficient to enable our workmen to maintain an American standard of living." This seems an ironical plea in view of the present unemployment and the strikes in the United States and the universal demand of employers for reduction of wages. The emerg-

ency tariff now in force imposed considerably heavier duties than the previous tariff, but it has not improved economic conditions. Senator McCumber, in introducing the bill in the Senate, said that it would not do much to help the farmer so long as he devoted his energies to producing goods that had to be exported. The bill imposes a duty of 30 cents a bushel on wheat; Senator McCumber plainly tells the farmers that so long as they produce more wheat than can be consumed by the American people themselves this protection is of no use to them. It is simply political humbug. Senator McCumber is right.

Other duties affecting the Canadian farmer are as follows: Barley, 20 cents a bushel; oats, 15 cents a bushel; rye, 15 cents a bushel; sheep, per head, \$2.00; cattle, 1½ to 2 cents a pound; hogs, ½ cent a pound; butter, 8 cents a pound; cheese, 5 cents a pound; eggs, 8 cents a dozen; horses and mules, \$30 a head; potatoes, 58 cents per 100 pounds; hides of cattle, green 2 cents a pound, dried 4 cents; hay, \$3.00 a ton; wool, 33 cents a pound on the clean content.

These duties, it will be noticed, are specific, that is they do not vary with the value of the commodity. Potatoes may go from \$1.00 to 50 cents per hundred pounds, but the duty will remain at 58 cents a hundred. Wheat may drop from \$1.25 to 75 cents, but the duty will remain at 30 cents a bushel. They are practically prohibitive duties, and it remains to be seen whether the consumers across the border will bear patiently with a tariff which, if it is to be effective at all, must increase heavily the cost of living.



His Only Hope



# The Manitoba Survey

**I**F you could listen to a discussion on the subject of growing wealthy on a prairie farm, first in the office of any country bank manager in southwestern Manitoba on November first, and then be transported on some magical carpet to the emigration office in any large British centre, you would have every right to believe that the actors in the two scenes were talking different languages. There might be the same waving of arms and the same thumping of the table by one party, and the same incredulous attentiveness on the part of the other, but just the same you would be left with the uncomfortable sense that the two sets of facts didn't jibe. If you are a Westerner, you know that the truth lies somewhere in between. This is not a land of inexhaustible soil and salubrious climate. Neither is it a parched and sterile desert, where existence is bound to be precarious and comfort unattainable. But just how rich is the soil, and just how high a standard of living may we expect under the circumstances which the future is likely to weave? How severe are the limitations of the country and how great its possibilities? Where must we conserve and where can we afford to be liberal? Everyone knows in a vague way some of the answers, but prior to the commencement of this survey by the Agricultural College no one had ever undertaken to measure scientifically the major factors involved.

In 1920 southwestern Manitoba, experienced its third successive crop failure due to drought, insect pests, an increasing tendency of the soil to drift, and other causes. Some of these contributory factors were controllable. To what extent? The question was placed before the Agricultural College and resulted in a preliminary conference during the early months of 1921, at which plans were laid for the detailed

## Agricultural College Conducts a Province-wide Investigation to Analyse the Rural Problem---By P. M. Abel

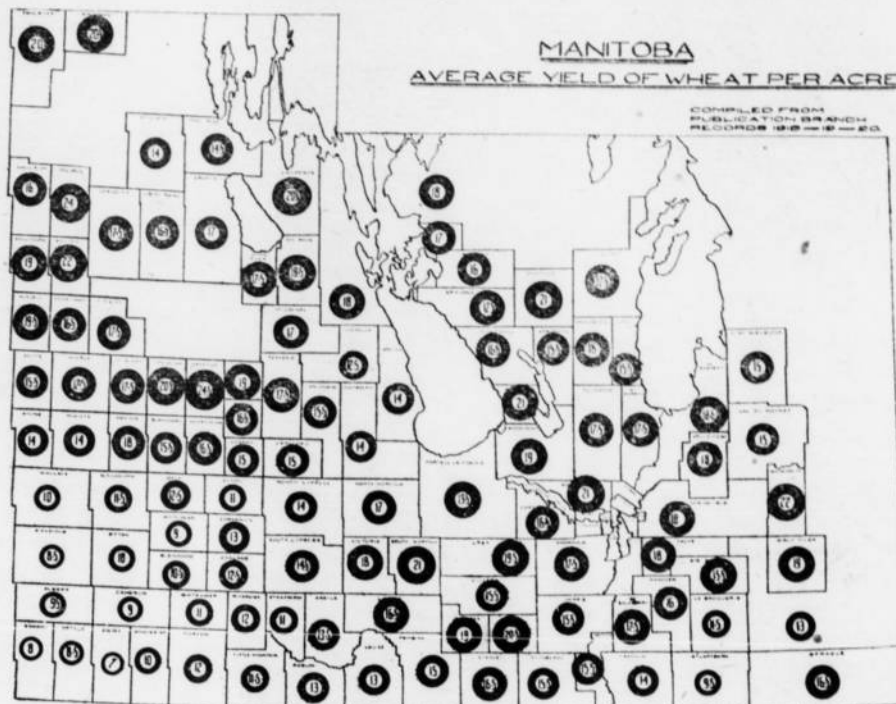


Chart showing average yield by municipalities for three of the years during which insects, rust and soil drifting caused serious losses in Southwestern Manitoba.

wheat has fallen from 19 to 15 bushels per acre. It appears that our yields are decreasing more slowly than did those of the more humid states and provinces, but the danger lies in the fact that if we allow them to go down too far, the land will be restored to its former productiveness, if at all, only at the cost of a further large capital investment and a minimum return for a considerable period of time. The report declares that acre yields are not in all respects the fairest mode of comparison. It is true that Manitoba only produces 15 bushels per acre while Germany produces 33, but the yield per man is quite as important. On this basis Western Canada produced

more wheat than any other part of the world. We produced 100 bushels per capita, per year; Argentine produces 25; Australia 18 and Roumania 15.

Russia, in pre-war days, produced only five bushels per year, per capita, and each of the high acre yielding states came lower than this. "But," says the report, "high man efficiency at the cost of steadily reducing acre efficiency spells ultimate ruin if not checked in time."

### Manitoba Soils

Concurrently with the general agricultural survey, a soil survey of the province is being conducted. This will take a dozen years to complete at the present rate of progress. The results to date make it possible to say that of the wide

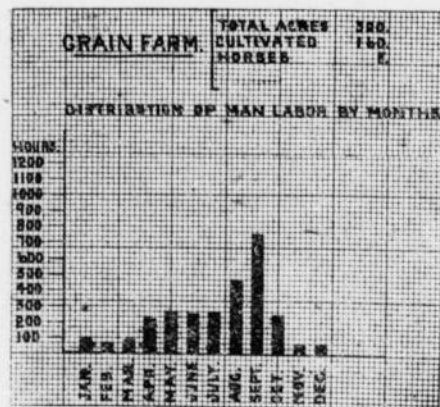
variety of soil in the province there are large areas quite as fertile as the best Mississippi Valley soil which has changed hands at figures all the way up to \$400 per acre. On the other hand the poorest soil in the province is much of a kind with the poorest soil anywhere else. "The former will sustain prosperous communities; the latter are close to the margin of profitable production, and it will require super-marginal men to make them produce paying returns."

The effect of a generation of cropping to wheat has been to reduce the potential wealth of the soil by a little more than one-fourth. "Every \$10,000,000 worth of wheat shipped out of Manitoba takes from her soil plant food constituents which would cost more than \$12,000,000 to replace. If we were shipping butter instead of wheat, the valuable fertilizing constituents would cost less than \$40,000 to replace."

### Climatic Limitations

The study of climatic records shows Manitoba to have the heaviest rainfall of any portion of the great plains west of the 100th meridian, but lighter than any inhabited areas east of that line. But more important than this is the distribution. With only half the annual rainfall of Ontario, the precipitation in the Red River Valley, during May, June, July and August, is practically the same as in the favored province. The variation within the province itself is considerable. The western portion has an average rainfall of 16 inches, and but for the fortunate accident of distribution would be accounted semi-arid in even normal years. The Red River Valley has 21 inches annually.

The frost-free period, the next most important limiting factor in crop production, ranges from 70 days in the

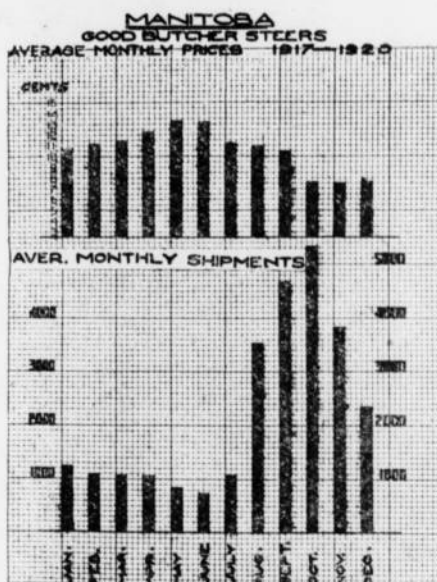


survey, not of one corner of the province, but of 15 representative municipalities, and a general survey of the whole of the settled area. The particular features enquired into were crop yields past and present; the fertility of the different soils, both in the cultivated and virgin condition; climatic conditions, including a study of all the official data on precipitation and frosts; the cropping practices in vogue; farm organization as it affects efficient and permanent production; marketing practices and the effect of quality of product on price and profit, the financial state of the farmer; the distribution, increase, movement and nationalities of the population; the living conditions of the different communities and the general economic conditions of the industry.

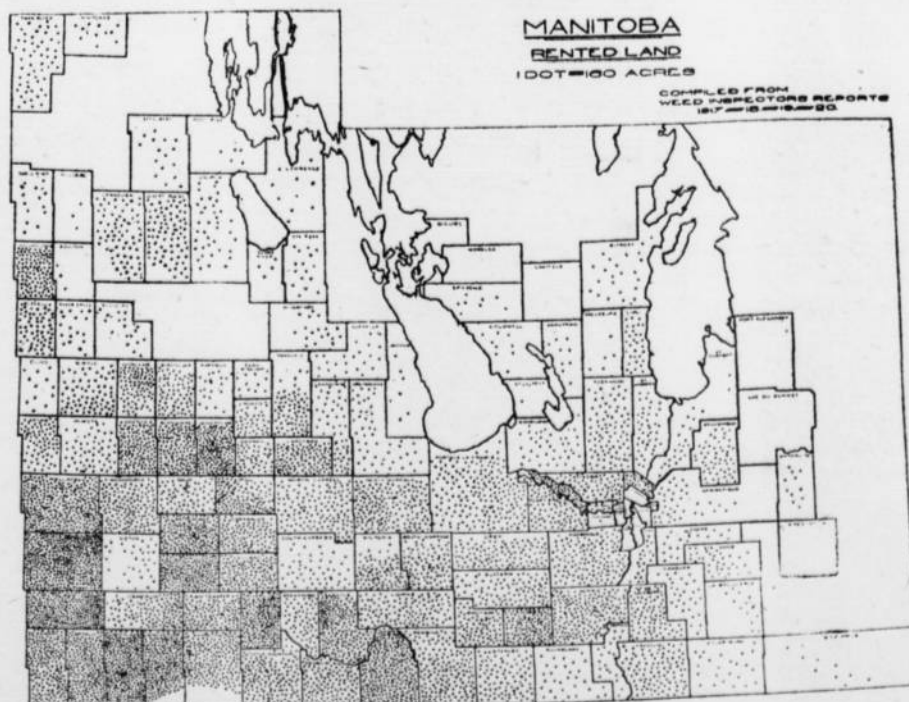
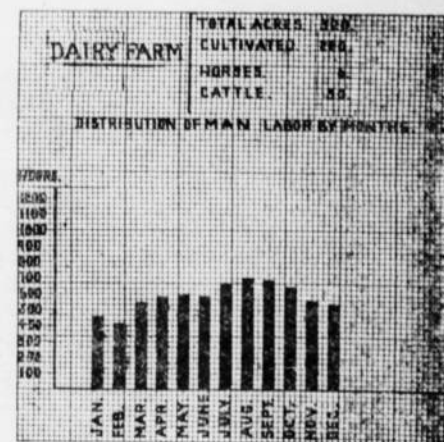
### Receipts, Disbursements and Residue

These lines of enquiry suggest for themselves a three-fold division: enquiry into first, the factors which determine farm productiveness or the farmer's gross income; second, the demands which are made on that gross income; third, the net result in the direction of building up a prosperous and contented rural community. The complete report with its attendant charts and maps makes a fair sized volume and space limitations make it possible to present only a few of the most important conclusions.

In three decades the average yield of



The three centre cuts on this page represent graphically one of Manitoba's problems. Grain farmers hire their labor when help is dear and turn it loose in the winter. The bulk of the finished steers are sold when prices are seasonally low. If it becomes possible to widen the market for cattle, both of these questions will find a partial solution.



north and west to 110 days in the south and east. The report scores heavily the prevailing notion that the rigor of a climate changes with increasing settlement. Records of a lifetime fail to detect a progressive change for better or for worse. The rainfall varies from year to year, and in cycles of years, but the length of the cycle has never been shown to be uniform.

By measuring the soil resources of Manitoba and making deductions for the limitations imposed by climate, President Bracken estimates that agriculture alone can support a population within the province double what it is today. As to growth in the past, city and country have maintained about the same rate. The growth has not however been uniform over the province. The rural portion of the federal constituencies of Brandon and Souris have experienced an actual decrease of 5.4 per cent., paralleled by the decrease in the adjacent counties of North Dakota.

### Racial Distribution

One of the most interesting of the maps to be published with the survey is that showing the predominating racial types throughout the province. About 57 per cent. of the population is of Anglo-Saxon origin. Ten per cent. are German, 14.5 per cent. Slavonic, 4.5 per cent. Scandinavian, 7 per cent. French and Belgian, and the remainder from various sources, Jew, Italian.

Continued on Page 22



# News from the Organizations

## Disposition of Screenings

Several enquiries have recently been received in the U.F.A. Central office as to the responsibilities of grain elevators in the disposition of screenings. Some members appear to be under the impression that elevators are compelled to install machinery so that a farmer could have his screenings cleaned and take them away for feed. Central office is not aware of any legislation to this effect; on the other hand, the legislation that does exist in respect to noxious weeds provides quite stringent regulations as to how such screenings shall be handled, and while these regulations are drafted with the purpose of preventing the spread of noxious weeds in the province, they also act as a deterrent against the equipment of elevators with cleaning machinery.

## What the Law Says

Following are sections 14 and 15 of the Alberta Noxious Weeds Act, dealing with elevator screenings:

"No person shall purchase or sell, barter or otherwise dispose of or remove from any premises any bran, shorts, chopped or crushed grain or cleanings containing seeds of noxious weeds, unless the germinating qualities of such seeds have been destroyed; and no person may at the time of marketing or warehousing his grain remove from any elevator or mill the screenings screened from such grain so marketed or warehoused, and such screenings must be burned by the proprietor of the elevator or mill; 1911-12, c. 4, s. 26. Provided that matter containing seeds of noxious weeds may be removed in closely woven and securely tied sacks from any grain elevator or warehouse to be burned or fed to sheep, if such sheep are fed and kept within enclosures which are the property of the feeders; and provided also that such enclosures shall be subject to inspection by weed inspectors, and that lists of the parties to whom screenings are sold shall be furnished monthly to the minister of agriculture by the managers of the elevators or warehouses.

"No person shall place outside any mill, elevator or grain warehouse, except in a securely constructed building, shed or covered bin, any matter containing the seeds of noxious weeds without first having destroyed the germinating powers of such seeds."

## Short Course at Red Deer

On March 28, 29 and 30, the department of agriculture, assisted by members of the staff of the University of Alberta, put on a very successful short course in agriculture at Red Deer.

The course was arranged by G. W. Smith, M.L.A., at the request of the Red Deer local U.F.A., acting in conjunction with the Red Deer Board of Trade and Mr. Weston, of the Soldiers' Settlement Board.

The program included a lecture on Soil Cultivation and Selection of Seed Grain, by F. S. Grisdale, principal of the Olds Agricultural School; lectures on Dairy Cattle, Fodder Crops, Silos and Mutton Sheep, by S. G. Carlyle, livestock commissioner; lectures on Bacon Hogs and Beef Cattle by Prof. Dowell, of the University of Alberta, and on Draft Horses by Alex. Galbraith, superintendent of fairs; lectures on Plows and Plowing Matches, the Care and Operation of Farm Machinery, and the Uses of Rope, by Prof. J. Macgregor Smith, of the University of Alberta; addresses by Dean Howes, of the University, and H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture. Hon. George Hoadley, minister of agriculture, was prevented by illness from being present.

The sessions were well attended in spite of severe weather, and sometimes every seat was filled. A good deal of interest was shown by the townspeople, many of whom attended the evening sessions held in the auditorium of the Methodist Church. The day sessions were held in a big tent, which, as well as chairs and stoves and a ear load of livestock, was provided by the department of agriculture.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Hignbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

## Addresses Constituents

George L. Stringham, M.L.A., addressed the last meeting of Glenwoodville U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., reviewing briefly the work of the session of the legislature just closed. The members had proceeded with caution, he said, and their first thought had been economy.

## Convention Resolutions

The Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has received a good many suggestions with regard to the order of priority in which resolutions ought to appear on the convention resolution sheet, but the suggestion in the resolution sent in by the Bapaume local and published in last week's issue is entirely new and interesting. One weakness in it, however, is that the Central executive does not receive the resolutions from the locals early enough to admit of the practice outlined.

Under the constitution the Central executive meets as a resolution committee and deals with the resolutions prior to the convention. In some measure it endeavors to arrange the resolutions on the sheet in the order of priority of their importance, but it would scarcely be possible to arrange 82 resolutions, which was the number which appeared on the last sheet, fully in such order. It has not been the practice of the executive to give priority to resolutions of district conventions over resolutions of locals unless, in its opinion, they merited such priority. For instance, Nos. 80, 78, 76, 73, 72, 69, 65 and others were district convention resolutions.

The biggest subject to come before the last convention was that asking for the re-instatement of the wheat board. This, therefore, was made No. 1. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were placed following No. 1 because they all dealt with grain marketing. Nos. 8 to 21 all dealt directly with constitutional amendments or matters relating to the government of the association. These had to have priority because they had to be voted on before nominations for directors and officers could reasonably be proceeded with.

It should also be borne in mind that the delegates at the convention, by vote of the convention, can take any resolution out of the order in which it appears on the sheet, and in every convention this is done in several instances.

## Suggested Change of Name

The suggestion to change the name of the association to United Farmers of Saskatchewan, which was the subject matter of another resolution sent in by the Bapaume local, also published in last issue, has come up from time to time both from locals of the association and from friends in other provinces. Two years ago it was voted on and overwhelmingly defeated at the general convention. There would doubtless be

some measure of sentimental value in the name, United Farmers, and it would seem to have been a better name to have adopted in the first instance than the name Grain Growers, though so far there has been very little argument made to prove any real need for the change in the face of the many obstacles which are in the way. Expressions of opinion from interested locals will be gladly received by the Central.

It would require the passing of a private bill through the legislature to change the name of the association, and would be rather awkward to carry out on account of the thousands of debenture forms, life membership certificates, membership cards, membership buttons, badges, etc., which are distributed amongst our people everywhere. But one of the biggest obstacles is the fact that more than 300 locals of the association are incorporated under the name, Grain Growers' Association. It would seem rather much to expect each of these to change its name, but if the locals retained the old name it would seem that greater confusion than ever would arise in case the Central changed its name. What do incorporated locals think regarding this point?—J.B.M.

## Good Work at Goodlands

Another example of the possibilities and value of co-operation is provided in a letter recently received at the Central office from T. G. Forbes, secretary of the Goodlands local of the S.G. G.A. at Marshall, Sask., and which has not only been a great help to the other locals, but has also had the effect of placing the Goodlands G.G.A. in a sound financial position. Mr. Forbes says: "You will be glad to hear that we have had a successful winter. Starting the year with a deficit of \$25, we have now a credit of \$30, and have managed to send a delegate to the convention besides."

## Lantern Exhibitions

"Last year we purchased a magic lantern, which has proved to be a great success, and neighboring locals have asked us to give exhibitions at their meetings, which we have done whenever possible. For the past few years an annual banquet has been a feature of our local's activities. At the last banquet we had the district director and representatives from five neighboring locals. It was at one of these banquets that we inaugurated our system of having locals send visitors to each other's meetings, which has helped all of us."

It would pay many of our locals to follow the example set by Goodlands in this matter.

## Winnipeg U.F.M. Local

On Wednesday evening, April 10, the Winnipeg U.F.M. local held its re-organization meeting for the year in

the board room of the Board of Trade Building.

Possibly no more important meeting has ever been held under the auspices of the association, inasmuch as it may prove to have been the inauguration of a city-wide movement in support of the political ideals and principles of the United Farmers. The ideas expressed tended uniformly in the direction of a conviction that a very large body of urban citizenship is waiting for the opportunity to get behind the movement for a strong, united and progressive government for the province. Addresses were given by C. H. Burnell, president of the U.F.M., and by J. T. Hull, of The Grain Growers' Guide.

The re-organization proceedings were conducted with a view to preparing for the electoral campaign, and a strong and capable group of officers was elected. They are as follows: President, T. Turnbull; vice-president, Miss Mildred McMurray; directors, Miss Playfair, Miss Finch, J. T. Hull, W. G. Cartwright, J. W. Ward and G. H. Parker.

Plans are being worked out by the board for the prosecution of an active campaign of organization and the crystallization of the independent and progressive sentiment of the city. This is not a case of the farmers invading the city. It is a case of the city creating within itself the necessary machinery for giving expression to its sympathy with the ideals for which the organized farmers stand.

## Manitoba Campaign Notes

Dufferin set the pace for campaign funds at its organization convention on April 11. With just the merest hint from Scotty they dug right down and made an initial contribution of \$78. Not much doubt about the farmers electing their man with a start like that.

The Dauphin district secretary is using a stencil copying outfit for communications to the locals. It cost, with the supplies necessary to begin operations, less than \$20. Of course he already had a typewriter. He says it "has proved a tremendous saver of time, and I would strongly recommend to all district secretaries the purchase of a similar outfit."

Springfield constituency has arranged to hold its nominating convention at Hazelridge on June 1.

## Manitoba Conventions

The following are the Manitoba constituency organization conventions arranged for, so far as they have been reported to the Central office of the U.F.M.:

Morden-Rhineland at Morden	April 8
Dufferin at Carman	" 11
Cypress at Glenboro	" 12
Lansdowne at Alexander	" 12
Glenwood at Souris	" 12
Virden at Virden	" 12
Lakeside at Portage	" 13
La Verandry at Winnipeg	" 15
Rockwood at Stonewall	" 18
Beautiful Plains at Neepawa	" 18
Springfield at Hazelridge	" 18
Manitou at Manitou	" 19
Fairford at Gypsumville	" 19
Gladstone at Gladstone	" 20
Norfolk at Carberry	" 21
St. George at Eriksdale	" 21
Carillon at St. Pierre	" 22
Emerson at Dominion City	" 22
Morris at Morris	" 22
Fisher at Fisher Branch	" 25
Kildonan and St. Andrews at Selkirk	" 28
Hamiota at Hamiota	May 2
Arthur at Melita	" 3
Birtle at Birtle	" 3
Gimli at Arbog	" 5
Killarney at Killarney	" 6
Deloraine at Deloraine	" 8
Turtle Mountain at Boissevain	" 10
Dauphin at Dauphin	" 31
Gilbert Plains at Gilbert Plains	" 31
St. Rose at St. Rose	" 31
Ethelbert at Sifton	" 31

## SPECIAL MANITOBA PRE-ELECTION NUMBER

Owing to the widespread demand for information in connection with public matters in Manitoba, The Guide has decided to publish a special Manitoba number on May 31. This issue will contain full information regarding the financial situation of the province, the public debt, the cost of public buildings and other provincial assets. It will also give briefly the story and status of the telephone system, the hydro system, rural credits, provincial savings, farm loans, mothers' allowance, and the various matters on education, agriculture, public works and public welfare dealt with in the United Farmers' platform. This issue will be a mine of useful information necessary to those who are interested in the provincial election to be held this summer. This special number will go to all regular subscribers in Manitoba. Any subscriber may secure extra copies at five cents each, postpaid. A special subscription offer is being made to Manitoba at the present time for 50 cents for the next nine months. We would recommend local associations, campaign committees and individual subscribers to send in orders for one dozen or 100 copies of this special number. All orders must be received in The Guide office on or before May 22.

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# Counting Transferable Vote

Rules for the Use of the Single Transferable Vote in the Preferential Ballot.—By J. T. Hull

THE preferential ballot is a method of ascertaining in one transaction the wish of voters where there are a number of candidates and only one to be elected. It combines in one operation what is generally covered by a series of consecutive votes, and enables the electors by the casting of one ballot to elect a candidate who will be representative of the majority of those voting.

## The Ballot and Method of Marking

An ordinary ballot paper is used. The names of all the candidates are placed on the ballot paper in alphabetical order. The voters mark their ballots by numbers. They must not use the mark X. Opposite the name of the candidate who is their first choice they mark 1. Opposite the name of the candidate they would like to see elected if their first choice happens to be defeated they mark 2. Opposite their third choice they mark 3, and so on through the list of candidates. A voter is not compelled to vote for more than one candidate. He may mark as many choices as he likes. He may vote 1 and no more, and his ballot is good for that one. He may mark 1 and 2, and his ballot is good up to 2. The ballot is only spoiled when it is marked in such a way that it is impossible to say what the voter's intentions were. It is spoiled if marked with X. It is spoiled if the figure 1 appears opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so marked that the order of choice is not clearly indicated.

## Counting the Votes

Let us suppose a nominating convention of 410 delegates with five candidates nominated, Brown, Jones, Robinson, Smith, White. After the ballots have been marked they are collected and counted to make sure that the number of ballots does not exceed the number of voting delegates. It is best to have the ballots deposited in a box on the platform, each delegate stepping up and depositing his ballot as his name is called off by the secretary of the convention.

The ballots are then distributed into heaps corresponding with the first choice marked on each ballot. Let us suppose the first choices are as follows:

Brown	110
Jones	140
Robinson	20
Smith	90
White	50
Total	410

If one of the candidates had a clear majority over all the other candidates combined he would be declared elected, because he would be indubitably the choice of the majority and the distribution of other choices could not possibly affect his position. As no candidate has a clear majority it is necessary to proceed to build up the required majority by distribution of the preferences as marked on the ballot papers. Robinson, having received only 20 first choices, represents obviously the weakest group, and he is therefore declared defeated and the second choices marked on his ballot papers distributed among the remaining candidates. This distribution works out, say, as follows: Brown 12, Jones 2, Smith 4, and two

papers on which no preferences are marked and which therefore play no further part in the election. The standing of the candidates will then be:

Brown	110 plus 12=	122
Jones	140 plus 2=	142
Smith	90 plus 4=	94
White	50 plus 0=	50
Exhausted ballots		2

Total 410

No candidate yet having a majority it is necessary to again eliminate the bottom candidate and distribute his papers according to the preference marked. This is White, with 50 papers. Let us suppose that the second choices on these papers are: Brown 30, Jones 15, Smith 5. The standing of the candidates will then be:

Brown	122 plus 30=	152
Jones	142 plus 15=	157
Smith	94 plus 5=	99
Exhausted ballots		2

Total 410

Still no candidate having a majority, the counter proceeds to eliminate the bottom candidate again and distribute his papers between Brown and Jones. Some of Smith's papers will probably have White or Robinson marked as second choice. As both of these candidates have been eliminated the next choice is taken. For example: One of Smith's papers may be marked thus:

Brown	4
Jones	5
Robinson	3
Smith	1
White	2

As White has been eliminated, the second choice cannot be exercised, and the counter passes on to the third choice. This is Robinson, and as Robinson has been eliminated the third choice cannot be exercised. The counter must then pass on to the fourth choice. This is Brown, and as Brown is still in the field the paper is added to his papers. Thus if there were a field of 20 candidates and the voter had expressed a full list of preferences it might be necessary to go right on to the nineteenth choice on a ballot paper. Always the choice goes in its order to a candidate still in the field.

It may also be that a number of papers express no choice as between the candidates still in the field. These papers are exhausted and are added to the number of exhausted ballots. Let us suppose that the distribution of Smith's papers is as follows: Brown 70, Jones 25, exhausted 4. The result will then be:

Brown	152 plus 70=	222
Jones	157 plus 25=	182
Exhausted ballots	2 plus 4=	6

Total 410

Brown having now a clear majority is declared elected.

The result achieved, it will be noticed, is the same as if a series of consecutive ballots had been taken with the elimination of the bottom man after each ballot. This method, however, is quicker, it avoids the feeling that is worked up between ballots in the old method and the intriguing that takes place after low candidates are eliminated. It enables the voter to calmly and reasonably vote according to his choice.

# New Zealanders Form Own Meat Pool

Far-Reaching Scheme to Benefit Producers is Given Legislative Sanction—By A. C. Cummings

EVER since the world-wide slump in the prices of meat has all but put the New Zealand producer out of business, schemes have been brought forward to endeavor to market produce at lower costs. One that bids fair to be entirely successful has just been given legislative sanction by the New Zealand parliament. It is the formation of a "meat pool" on quite original lines. Freight had gone up and prices had gone down so much that the New Zealand

land mutton grower found that he was in pocket if he made no attempt to supply the market at all. So much old meat was held in London as the outcome of war purchases, under the "commandeer," and so little was being bought by Central Europe, previously a good customer of New Zealand, that the industry had "gone to pieces." Then it was seen that while such conditions existed there was nothing for it but a co-operative organization with

Continued on Page 19

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A26

## Provincial Banking

*A Reply to Attacks on the Manitoba Savings Office and Rural Credit System—By John W. Ward*

It is quite evident that the big financial powers do not like the idea of the provincial governments going into the banking business. Ontario has recently followed the example of Manitoba and established two institutions, separate from but complementary to each other, namely, a provincial savings office and a rural credit system. Hon. Manning Doherty, minister of agriculture for Ontario, who fathered the necessary legislation, has as a result been severely attacked by several of the eastern financial papers, and the Canadian Bankers' Association has also issued a bulletin strongly condemning the policy adopted.

It is somewhat surprising to those who are acquainted with the working of the Manitoba Savings Office and the Manitoba Rural Credit system to find those enterprises held up in the eastern press as a "horrible example" of the failure of government banking. In Manitoba, both these institutions are considered, and in fact are well known to be working very satisfactorily and with great benefit to the people of the province.

### Difference in Interest

The Manitoba Savings office has at the present time upwards of \$3,750,000 on deposit, the greater part of this amount representing the savings of working men in the city of Winnipeg. On this they receive interest at four per cent. per annum, compared with the three per cent. which they would receive from the savings department of a chartered bank. The difference between three and four per cent. on \$3,750,000 is \$37,500 a year, and no doubt the people who receive this advantage consider that it is of some benefit to them. The office, although it has been in operation less than two years, is already on a self-supporting basis, paying all its own expenses and the salaries of its officials, and has repaid to the provincial treasury a considerable portion of the funds advanced to meet its initial and organization expenses.

### Misleading Criticism

One of the chief criticisms which is directed toward the system is the assertion that government banking, which takes short-term deposits and invests them in long-term securities is economically unsound. This statement may be accepted as true, but as a criticism of the Manitoba Savings office it is entirely wide of the mark. The only long-term securities held by the Manitoba Savings office at the date of its last published balance sheet, November 30, 1921, were \$250,000 worth of Victory bonds, entered at cost, \$238,247. The other investments of the office were: Open account with the provincial treasurer, \$1,200,000; province of Manitoba treasury bills, \$1,500,000; accrued interest on the above items, \$10,955.50, and cash in chartered banks, \$208,762.53. In addition the office had cash in hand, \$62,974.57. Since that time deposits have increased and a short time ago the office purchased a further \$335,000 worth of Victory bonds. It would be difficult, indeed, for the most prejudiced critic of government banking to point out any weakness in that list of investments. There is not a chartered bank in Canada that has its assets in more liquid form, or that could more readily meet the demands of its depositors in the event of a "run."

What the critics of the Manitoba Savings office are evidently trying to lead people to believe is that the funds deposited in the office are loaned to farmers on long terms. But such is not the case.

### Rural Credits

Indirectly, however, the Savings office does make money available for loans to farmers. The amount of the funds of the office in the hands of the provincial treasurer—\$2,700,000 at the last statement—roughly corresponds to the loans of the government to the Rural Credit Societies, which in turn lend the money to farmers for the development of their farms and the purchase of livestock, implements, etc. The societies get this money from the gov-

ernment at six per cent. and lend it to their members at seven, the margin of one per cent. taking care of the administration expense of the societies.

### Province Benefits

The Rural Credit system provides financial assistance for a large number of farmers, particularly those in the outlying districts, whose position is such that they could not obtain credit from the banks. These men have been enabled to break many thousands of acres of land that would otherwise have been lying idle, they have been enabled to buy horses, cattle and machinery, and to add to their own wealth and to the wealth of the country.

The Rural Credit system has been in operation for five years, and up to the present not one dollar has been lost through borrowers failing to repay their loans. The provincial government bears the cost of head office administration and supervision, which entails an annual charge of from \$25,000 to \$30,000, but when one considers the benefits which accrue to the province generally from the increased production which results, it must be admitted that the expenditure is thoroughly justified. A few more "failures" such as the Manitoba Savings office and the Manitoba Rural Credit system would not be a bad thing for the country.

### Too Many Middlemen

Sidney A. Reeve, in his recent book, *Modern Economic Tendencies*, states that between 1870 and 1910, the number of persons engaged in commercial activity increased 240 per cent., while those engaged in supplying food and clothing decreased 35 per cent. The number of salesmen increased 426 per cent. The author further declares that of every dollar spent by the consumer today only 49.6 per cent. goes for the cost of producing what he buys, while the other 50.4 per cent. is absorbed in the wasteful processes of competitive distribution. These statistics go to prove that the greater the ingenuity shown in the invention of labor-saving machinery and devices in the production of wealth, the more parasitic humanity becomes. It accounts for the fact that while the facilities for the production of wealth have enormously increased, there is no equivalent improvement in the comfort of the people, but, on the contrary, that wide-spread poverty disfigures the social life of every industrial country.

The waste of wealth is a more serious social problem than its inequitable distribution. Co-operative distribution on the scale of competitive distribution would not only eliminate the waste, but it would ensure division of the saving effected in proportion to the extent each human being was entitled to it. The remedy is in the hands of the people. If, in every community they would start, intelligently and prudently, to do things for themselves in co-operation instead of praying for governmental and parliamentary relief some substantial results would immediately commence to accrue and grow in volume with the passing of time.—The Canadian Co-operator.

### Radio News for U.S. Farmers

A daily radio agricultural news service has been established through the efforts of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which will function for the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Illinois Agricultural Association, the National Livestock Producers' Association and the U.S. Grain Growers, Inc. Each evening at 6.30, agricultural and market news from these organizations and from the industry in general will be broadcasted to rural communities from the Westinghouse dispatching station in Chicago.

Receiving sets are already being used by many county farm bureau organizations; co-operative shipping associations and co-operative elevators are using receivers to get the latest market development, and more and more individual farmers are installing the equipment.



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Can fibre flax be grown in Manitoba? This field, grown at the Agricultural College, will bring a return probably twenty times as great as that from a similar acreage of wheat. The labor cost is high, but flax experts say the net profit is greater than with wheat.

## Flax for Fibre

Chief Sources of Pre-war Supply Dried Up—Fibre Flax as a Possible Crop for Canada

**A** GLANCE at the statistics of the linen trade will show that it has suffered from war and post-war conditions as few others have. The following figures for 1913 will show Russia's predominant position at that time as a flax producer:

	Tons
Russia	81,567
Belgium	18,000
Ireland	13,439
Holland	1,668
Germany	519
Other countries	405
France	278

Total.....115,876

Conditions in that unhappy land have grown so bad that so far as producing linen for export, it is reported that even the seed which would have gone into the ground this spring has been used for human food. Trade figures for 11 months of 1921 show Russia to be a negligible factor at the present time.

	Tons
Russia	662
Belgium	8,829
Netherlands	1,772
Other countries	3,737

Total.....15,000

Estimates as to Russia's recuperative ability say that it will be from 20 to 50 years before her former position in the trade is restored. In the meantime where will the world obtain its supplies of fine fibre? Apparently not from Ireland. The Green and Orange factions no less than the Reds seem to prefer arms to arts. Belgium is striving to maintain her acreage, but the yield last year was much below normal. There is a greater dearth of the raw material today than has been experienced ever since rising civilization first put a premium on this commodity.

It is notable that Russia's flax-producing areas are those in which climatic conditions are not dissimilar to those of the moister portions of the prairie provinces. What are the prospects, then, of capitalizing the opportunity presented? For some time a commercial concern has been growing flax between the lakes, threshing the seed, retting the straw by leaving it under the snow all winter and sending the partially prepared fibre to Holland for manufacture. The best fibre, however, is that which is hand pulled before the plant reaches maturity. The process of hand pulling is very laborious and places a limit on the acreage which any farmer may plant. On the other hand, returns from even so small a field as an acre are said to be so large at present fibre prices as to warrant the application of more human labor than would be required on an area of grain many times as large. Actual disinterested figures are hard to obtain, but Prof. Wiener, at the Agricultural College, sowed an acre to this crop last year which will be put through the manufacturing process and reported on shortly.

To the majority of farmers in the well-settled districts this crop will not appeal, but there are many European

settlers in the northern and eastern sections of the province who are farming small areas, who are familiar with this crop in the land of their nativity, who can use the labor resources of large families in the fall to pull the crop and who are ideally situated to make the experiment. The crop might be well adapted to newly-cleared land on which stumps make the use of farm machinery risky.

If this industry could be localized, breaking machinery could be installed which would materially lessen the amount of hand labor necessary to put the crop on the market in a satisfactory manner. The leading spirit in promoting flax fibre produce is L. R. Key, a Canadian of Danish extraction, who has had a wide experience with this crop in the Baltic countries.

### Sweet Clover for Wet Land

**Q.**—I want to know more about Arctic sweet clover. I want to know whether it will grow in a low, wet place along a ravine. If it would be a good grower for hay I would try and get some. If it would not grow well in a wet place, what kind of grass would grow well?—J.P.O., Sask.

**A.**—Arctic sweet clover is about ten days earlier than common sweet clover, and so far has shown absolute hardiness in tests conducted at Saskatoon for a number of years. It will not withstand flooding for a long period in the spring, but if the sides of the ravine are well drained and not covered with water for any great length of time, the sweet clover will give good results. It is frequently observed that where it is sown on land such as this, the lowest part is killed out by water, but the sides give luxuriant growth. For that reason it is advisable to mix eight or ten pounds of brome grass per acre with the sweet clover at the rate of about six pounds per acre when seeding the lower portions of such land, the idea being that wherever sweet clover killed out the brome grass will make a sod.

### Treating Fence Posts

**Q.**—Are dry willow posts as satisfactory as posts cut green? Which end of the post should be driven into the ground? How are posts treated with a preservative, what does it cost, and do you think it worth the expense?—S.D.W., Sask.

**A.**—Green willow fence posts will not prove as durable as when cut dry. As a matter of convenience the small end should be sharpened and driven into the ground about two feet. We do not know that there is any difference in the lasting qualities whichever end is driven. The most economical method of treating cedar fence posts is the open tank treatment with creosote. This consists briefly in immersing the posts in an iron tank containing heated creosote to a length sufficient to protect all of the post which will be in the ground and about six inches more. Posts are allowed to stand in the heated solution for an hour or more and then allowed to cool off, still remaining in the solution. We believe that at the present cost of posts and labor it is economical to use a preservative. The cost of treatment per post varies somewhat between eight and ten cents.

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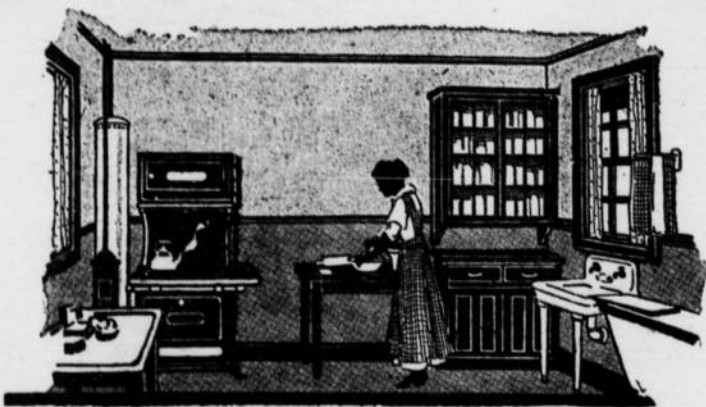
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## Handling Field of Squaw Corn

Manitoba Corn Grower Gives Some Practical Advice on Adjusting Ordinary Wheat Farm Implements to Cope with this Special Crop

**I**N the Silo number, published March 15, appeared a letter from Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man., dwelling on the merits of Squaw Corn as a field crop. Mr. McLaren writes again. He complains of the large circulation of The Guide. He has been flooded with letters asking for advice on handling the crop. So numerous have they been that he has been obliged to discontinue answering them, and asks us to publish the following, which summarizes the information demanded by his correspondents. He adds that he has no seed corn for sale.

"In regard to the amount of seed to sow, I find that in hills it requires from 10 to 15 pounds per acre. In drills 14 to 20 pounds per acre will be needed.

"Conditions differ so much with locality that I hesitate to give advice as to what time is best to sow. Squaw corn requires three months of frost-free weather to mature. For the southern portions of the Western provinces from May 24 to June 1, may be regarded as the best time on the average. If you want fall or winter pasture, or fodder, you may safely plant as late as June 20.

"If you can afford a corn planter, get one. Put your hills 30 to 36 inches apart and drop five kernels per hill. Failing a corn planter, use the ordinary grain drill regulated so that the kernels will drop about six inches apart in the rows. Drills differ so much that it is hard to give directions for obtaining this degree of regulation. The method I have practiced successfully, is to jack up the drill wheels, put a canvas under the feed runs to catch the corn dropped, then slowly turn the drill wheel one revolution, stop, and count the grains. Drill wheels are usually 12 feet in circumference, but this is easily measured. Adjust the feed until 24-30 grains are dropped for one revolution of a 12 foot drive wheel.

### Scuffler or Cultivator

"A smart man can cultivate six to eight acres a day with a scuffler, or 12 to 14 acres with a two-row corn cultivator. The ordinary field cultivator can be used if driven carefully. If you are going to use one of these latter, have your corn seed in rows three feet apart as the tongues of most field cultivators are six feet apart. Remove the teeth immediately behind the cultivator tongues so that the tongue will straddle a row. A careful driver will do satisfactory work; a poor workman will ruin most of the corn.

"We have found by years of experience that ripe corn of the native or early flint varieties can be safely stacked in the same way as hay without danger of heating. We let it stand for two to four weeks after it is thoroughly ripe then cut and stack it. On good land in a wet season the ears of the native corn usually grow high enough from the ground so one can cut it with the mower. However in dry seasons when the ears grow close to the ground it will be necessary to use a six to ten-inch extension on a walking or sulky plow share. Drive the horse rake crossways of the rows and rake into windrows.

"Pick your seed corn in the field. It

is mean work—something like picking potatoes. If desired you may husk from the stalk, but the best plan is simply to feed the stalks, ears and all. Nothing will be wasted. In passing, let me say that it is stronger feed than ordinary fodder corn, since it contains no more moisture than hay."

### Poisoning Gophers

Oats have entirely replaced wheat as a vehicle for gopher poison in the north-western states, according to V. F. Larse, of Regina, who contributes the following to The Guide. Mr. Larse has been, until recently, engaged with the Biologic Survey of the Department of Agriculture, and has been in close touch with the work as carried on in Montana. If the treatment worked out in that state will bring the satisfaction claimed for it to Canadian farmers it will be doubly welcomed. The value of wheat spread about in poison bait must aggregate a very considerable total, and the money saving which would follow the use of the cheaper grain would not come amiss in year of enforced economies:

"Poisoned oats are used entirely in Montana. The oats are coated with a starch and strychnine paste. Strychnine alkaloid is used in order that the gopher may be poisoned through the mouth lining and jugular vein. The old idea of poisoning gophers was to use strychnine sulphate, dissolving the strychnine in warm water and poisoning through the stomach. The trouble with this method is that the bait will not keep over 72 hours. Fermentation and souring sets in, with the result that the gopher will not eat the bait. By the new method the grain is simply coated and the grain will keep indefinitely. When the coat grain is sweetened with saccharine, which is 550 times as sweet as sugar, the gopher will eat this bait at any time of the year when he is out.

### Late Season Poisoning

"The idea that gophers will not eat this bait when there is green stuff has been proven a fallacy. Gophers can be poisoned almost as successfully in July as they can in April; however, the early season work is the best, because the young do not have to be contended with. Farmers are instructed never to put the grain down the hole of the burrow. The gopher does not look for food in his burrow, and the poisoned grain is covered up before he finds it. The instructions are to put it on the hard surface of the burrow. Small insectivorous birds rarely if ever eat oats, and rarely if ever are any dead birds found which may have been killed by the poison. There has never been a well founded complaint in the whole State of Montana because the bait kills game or song birds.

"In the Montana Farmer, published at Great Falls, Montana, for November 1, 1920, there was published about ten articles from prominent men in the state, who stated that in their experience they knew of no evidence of song or game birds being killed by gopher poison. As far as known there has

## GUIDE BULLETIN SERVICE

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. An Empire-Day Program.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. Swat the Fly—Why and How.
8. A Home-made Dish Drier.
9. Short Cuts for Wash-day.
10. New Garments From Old Shirts.
11. How to Read Patterns.
12. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to do in Case of Poisoning.
14. A practical Way to Erect a Farm House Section by Section as Finances Permit.
15. Growing Plums in Manitoba.
16. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
17. The Why and How of Incubator Operation.
18. Growing Small Fruits.
19. Marketing Eggs in Alberta.
20. How to Lay Out a Farm Garden.
21. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning.
22. Canning Meat.
23. Sweet Clover Varieties.
24. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover.
25. Harvesting and Pasturing Sweet Clover.
26. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover.
27. Silage Crops.
28. Feeding Silage.
29. Practical Experience with Silage.
30. Silage Machinery.
31. The Trench Silo.
32. The Pit Silo.
33. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.
34. The Beef Ring—How to Operate.
35. Vines and Creepers in House Decoration.
36. Harvesting and Threshing Clover.
37. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
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never been a case of farm stock killed by picking up enough poisoned oats, put out in the field to kill the gopher.

"The success of the poisoned oats as put out by the Farm Bureau of Montana has been very satisfactory. Gophers are ceasing to be a menace and they are well under control."

## Seeding Alfalfa

Having grown alfalfa for 35 years I do not think the advice given, "F.E. M., Sask.," in The Guide of April 5, is the best advice that can be given. My experience is that it is very poor economy to use a nurse crop, as you lose more on the second year's crop than you will gain on the nurse crop, and if it is sown early on good summerfallow land the alfalfa should produce almost, if not quite as much feed the first year as the nurse crop would amount to. If the real Grimm seed is sown the advice to leave a long stubble to protect the roots is not necessary.

My advice would be to seed it early in May broadcast and harrow once with a slanting toothed harrow, and as soon as the tops begin to run up, about the first week in July, run the mower over it to clip off the tops. This will cause it to stool and produce a good top, and if the weather is favorable it should make a good thick growth 15 to 18 inches in height by the time the first frost comes. If cut about three inches high at that time and properly cured and fed in small rations to milk cows there is no feed which will keep up a better flow of milk during the winter.

There is very little danger of Grimm alfalfa winter killing, but it is a good idea to scatter about a load of straw per acre, when the first snow comes, to help hold the winter snow on the land. It will also help to produce a mulch in the spring which will prevent the moisture from escaping from the land too rapidly before the alfalfa gets up sufficiently to shade the ground. The second year should make two good heavy crops of hay if there is sufficient moisture.

The best method to inoculate the seed is to dissolve a little glue in warm water and sprinkle over the seed until it is all slightly moistened. Stir it occasionally until the glue begins to dry and then sprinkle about half a pound of soil from an old alfalfa field over the 10 pounds of seed while it is being stirred. In this manner the germs in the soil adhere to the seed so as to cause perfect inoculation. Do not expose seed to the rays of the sun after it is treated. The harrowing should follow the seeding closely as the rays of the sun will soon kill the tiny germs which are needed to make the plant thrive well.—W. D. Trego.

## Sacked vs. Bulk Potatoes

Now that some of Western Canada's large potato surplus is finding its way to American markets in spite of the Fordney Tariff, the following advice issued to American shippers has some application in this field:

"Bulk potatoes sell for approximately 20 cents per cwt. less than sacked stock, and we have discontinued making bulk shipments, because of the trouble we always have with them," is the statement in a letter received by county agent, F. C. Hathaway, from the T. C. Bottom Produce Co., of Kansas City. "There is always a heavy shrinkage in bulk stock, and oftentimes bulk cars refused because of poor quality are accepted by the same buyers after being sacked."

Importance of sacking is also emphasized by the J. C. Famechon Co., of Minneapolis, who say: "There is only one way to prepare potatoes for shipment, and that is to put them up to meet the U.S. grade No. 1 standard in even weight, properly tagged sacks. Field run stuff should be abolished entirely."

"We don't know of any better advertisement than potatoes properly graded. Let us take for instance, stock coming out of Grafton and Hoople, N.D., this season that was run over the grader. It did not take the trade long to realize that potatoes from those particular places were being properly graded and put up in good shape, and the result is that we have direct enquiry for Red River Ohio from those very towns."

## Preventing Sawfly Damage

Last July and August every farmer in some parts of Manitoba was talking about Sawfly damage in his wheat field. Some fields just before cutting looked as though they had been struck by hail; a large number of the stems had fallen down, and many of the heads could not be gathered by the binder.

This damage is done by a white-colored grub about half an inch long, which tunnels down the centre of the stem, cuts a ring around the inside of the stalk at about the ground level, and spends the winter within the stubble at a point just above where the roots branch out. From this position the insect emerges as an adult fly about the middle of June; and this fly lays eggs for the following brood.

The facts which every farmer should remember just now are:

First—Crop rotation should be practiced. Wheat suffers most from this pest; spring rye next. Oats are free from attack. Winter rye and barley suffer very little. Where the insect was prevalent last year, change to an immune crop this year.

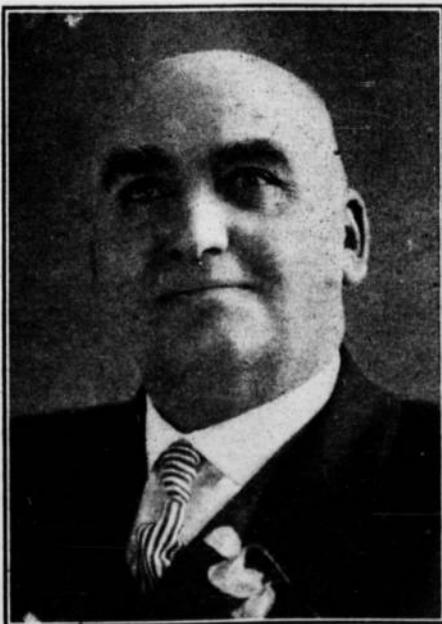
Second—All infested stubble should be plowed before June 10, turning the furrow thoroughly upside down and plowing at least six inches deep. The use of a "skimmer" on the plow is recommended. Fields that were infested with Sawfly should on no account be "stubbled in."

Third—Co-operation in this work is essential to success; one farmer's neglect may spoil the crops of his neighbors.

## Appointed to Grain Commission

Announcement is made from Ottawa that "Matt" Snow, of Winnipeg, has been appointed a member of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, succeeding W. D. Staples, whose term expired on April 10. The salary is \$6,000 a year.

The new commissioner was one of the founders of the farmers' movement in Western Canada, having been associated with Hon. W. R. Motherwell, E. A. Partridge, John Miller and others, in the organization of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, at Indian Head, in 1901. He was an active worker in the association until 1905, when he was appointed deputy warehouse commissioner under C. C. Castle. In 1912, Mr. Snow was appointed Winnipeg agent of the Board of Grain Commissioners, a position he held until 1920, when he became secretary of the North West Grain Dealers Association. Mr.



Matthew Snow

Snow was born in Scotland, and has been in the West since 1880.

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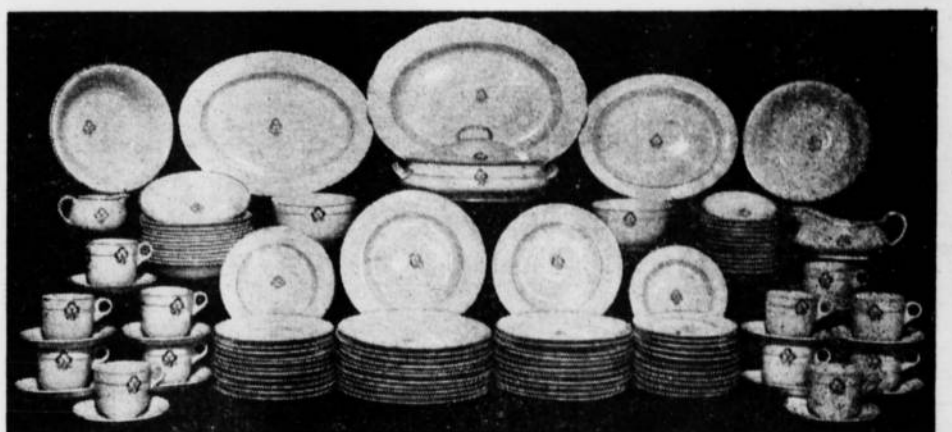
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# Money in Small Things

An Interview with the Superintendent of Saskatchewan's Premier Experimental Farm

It is the opinion of Superintendent McKenzie, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, that there is still money in hogs and sheep on the average farm. With coarse grains at the present low prices there is no other way of marketing them. Oats are selling in Indian Head at 25 cents per bushel. They cost 15 cents for threshing, leaving ten cents for the producer. The other day a local resident was heard to remark as he stepped out of an Indian Head barber shop, "It is the first time in my life I had to pay five bushels of oats for a hair cut."

Berkshires and Yorkshires of good

bacon type only are kept at the experimental farm. The brood sows are made to rough it in winter and their principal feed is oats.

Mr. McKenzie believes that a farmer can very readily overstock with hogs, but one or two good sows will always prove profitable. If a man is making hogs his main enterprise and has the necessary knowledge and aptitude for the business, he is in no sense limited to small numbers, but on the average farm they are necessarily a side line, to consume chiefly what would otherwise be waste products. With land of the quality of Indian Head district

grain will be the main crop, but at that a very large proportion should be coarse grains, which should be "manufactured" by livestock on the farm for economic reasons and "for the land's sake."

The future hog must be bacon type. No matter what the breed may be that must be the type. They cost no more to produce. They all eat the same food and in about the same amount to produce the 200-pound hog the market demands. Selection of the right type of breeding stock is essential to success. There is a good deal of guesswork done as to costs and profits. The farmer who keeps accurate accounts is in a favored position and has much the best chance of saving himself from losses along any line.

## Sheep

Strange as it may seem at the present



Passed along with a personal recommendation Master Hoffman, of Freidenstal, Alta., believes in Mr. McKenzie's declaration.

time, sheep are made to pay a profit at the experimental farm. Conditions are just what might be found on any farm, except that there is a very heavy load of all kinds of stock being carried on a comparatively small farm and the sheep haven't the range they need for best results.

Lambs are produced for the Christmas market, which is always good. The Easter market is also good, but the extra price over December is offset by the cost of the longer feeding period. Lambs at \$7.00 pay well, and the wool is an extra profit. Sheep should also be credited with an indirect revenue in the better farm maintained by the "golden hoof."

"At the present time," said Mr. McKenzie, "we can afford to pay \$10 to \$12 for good grade breeding ewes."

The breeding flock numbers about 125 head. The foundation was range stock with a Merino base. On these an Oxford cross was imposed, and since then they have been topped with Shropshires. A small flock of selected pure-bred Shropshires is kept. These are headed by an imported ram. The average production over the years has been one and one-third lambs per ewe. These at Christmas average 85 pounds weight. Highly interesting data for the annual report is being prepared which will prove of great value to stock owners on account not only of the information contained, but from the fact that results are obtained under normal farm conditions.

## Taxes and Livestock

"Taxes have in recent years become oppressive and unless they can be regulated to admit of the stock business being carried on at a profit they will simply ruin it. For example, a section of land west of High River, Alta., in 1916, had total taxes of \$16; in 1921, the total taxes for the same section were \$116. This ratio holds good all through the district, and one can readily see what this means when it takes at least 15 acres to keep one cow, and double this amount on the dry prairie, and the average increase of that cow, putting it at the best, is not more than two calves in three years, all of which bears out the statement of an eminent judge, that 'the power of taxation is the power to destroy,' which holds good in this case."—From the case presented to the Saskatoon livestock conference by the Stockgrowers' Protective Association.

## Raising Circus Livestock

A contributor to a breezy contemporary published in one of the southern states has this to say to his readers: "Have you ever had any experience grazing hogs on peanuts? If you have not, I think you have missed one good way of making money. Peanuts make hogs look like bears."

It is rumored that the Dominion government contemplate curtailing or discontinuing the Forest Patrol in Southern Alberta. Several local organizations are conducting a campaign to enlist public support against such action. It is pointed out that the forests of Southern Alberta are of more than usual importance, as they materially affect the seasonal flow of the streams which supply irrigation water. Besides this it is said the loss of these forests would make the climate of Southern Alberta drier than it now is.

# The Horse is Here to Stay



FOR some time it has been apparent in Canada and the United States, as well as elsewhere, that a new day has dawned for the horse. Instead of the horse being eventually displaced by mechanical power for many purposes, the experience with other power units has proved his all-round superiority. For the city and farm, the horse has come back and is here to stay.

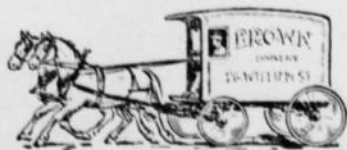
An extended investigation of the situation in Canada as regards horses confirms what has been found in the United States. The most economical power unit for the average Canadian farm—whether for plowing, discing, harrowing, sowing, cultivating, harvesting or freighting and trucking; whether for wheat ranching, mixed farming or market gardening—is the horse.

## Good Horses are Money-Makers

FOR carting, trucking and general delivery within a seven mile radius, especially where frequent stops are required, or where narrow roadways and lanes, sharp turns and dense traffic are encountered, the horse is found to be more serviceable, adaptable and economical.

### Coming Back to Horses

Consequently, in Canada there is a growing demand for good horses—horses for farm work, horses for drays, delivery and express wagons, horses for saddlers and hunters. Also for remounts, police, military and fire purposes. Good horses will always be in demand.



### Profitable Farm Power

Modern farming conditions have led progressive farmers in many parts of Canada to do their farm work by aid of good breeding mares. And from the colts, sired by pure-bred stallions of the best draught type, they have always a new, dependable supply of farm power coming on, as well as a source of profit. It costs no more to breed good horses than it does to breed scrubs, and good horses are always in demand.

Mares doing farm work and raising well-bred colts are a source of profit rather than expense, and it has been

found that where this system is followed it is possible to obtain horsepower on the farm at less than cost.

### Great Need for Better Breeding

There is a distinct demand for clean, sound drafters weighing 1,600 pounds and upwards—and for delivery horses weighing from 1,100 to 1,500 pounds. Big, sound, well developed saddlers and hunters are also in demand at long prices.

Talk the situation over with your neighbours, and carefully consider the horse. The horse is efficient always—in good weather, in mud, or in snow.



Dominion Live Stock Branch  
Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Canada



# The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

## A Lesson From History

The Editor.—I have read with interest an article in your recently opened letter-page, by M. A. Young, on the retention of the land acquired by the municipalities through default of taxes. To his conclusions I agree, and I think that attention should be directed to the matter.

I think the time has come for a change in the attitude of our various government units, to that pernicious institution—the public debt, which is a monster seemingly destined to grow until it crushes the vitality out of all our communities and our national life. Interest is a terrific force, and if debt were abolished and endowment sought, it could be made a help instead of an hindrance.

I would like to quote from the high school ancient history, re the time when Roman prosperity was at its height:

"In general the ancient state possessed a large capital either in money or in rentable property, the income from which went far toward defraying expenses; whereas the modern state as a rule has no productive wealth, but is burdened by heavy debts, the interest on which, in addition to the other enormous expenses, must be paid by taxes on the citizens. Most cities acquired enough property to pay from the revenue all necessary expenses, without resort to taxation. Such communities levied no taxes whatever."

What a contrast! It seems to me there is an opportunity to kill two birds with one stone—to avoid the present forcing of poor owner's land into the hands of the speculator, and to pull ourselves out of debt, not to mention helping settlers who have not sufficient funds to buy land.—Percy H. Wright, Wilkie, Sask.

## National Marketing

The Editor.—I am very pleased to see you have started a correspondence column again and trust you will encourage same whether you agree with views of your correspondents or not.

I should like enlightenment on the following: In case the federal government should refuse to re-establish the Wheat Board, why should not the governments of the prairie provinces be able to join together and create an inter-provincial wheat board to handle the western main crops until world conditions became normal, and at the same time work out some scheme of co-operative marketing to be taken up by the farmers when the board should be dissolved?

I understand the governments of the prairie provinces have passed resolutions favoring the re-establishment of the board, and it is pretty certain the great majority of the dwellers of the prairie provinces are favorable to it.

As regards financing, the grain would be the basis of credit, the same as it has always been in the past, whether under controlled or open markets. The western farmer is tired of the doctrine that his sole duty is to produce the grain and hand it over to a horde of middlemen.

I see by the government returns that the wheat crop for 1921 of the prairie provinces was 280,098,000 bushels out of a total for the Dominion of 300,858,000.

Prices have advanced since the end of January, but only 30,000,000 bushels on February 1 remained to be marketed by farmers.

Under the present deplorable financial conditions of the western farmers, what hope have we, under an open market, next fall?—Agricola.

## Treatment of Steerage Passengers

The Editor.—I trust you will give me a little space in your paper to bring before your readers a matter which I consider unfair. I have in view the fact that your paper is a farm journal, but at the same time I believe this subject is interesting to the toilers of the soil.

I have crossed the Atlantic three times, back and fore to Canada, part of which I crossed second class and part third or steerage. I find there is a vast difference between the treatment of the two classes. The second class, having their papers examined at the place of embarkation, are allowed to proceed without any more trouble until they come before the customs, except getting their landing cards. The steerage having arrived, say Liverpool, are put into a kind of cattle pen and have their papers examined and then pass a nurse and a doctor with part of their clothes off, to see if their heads are clean, their eyes good and other particulars, after which, if fit, are allowed to proceed on board. Again, a few days before landing they are herded into another pen to undergo another test, this one including vaccination-inspection. It does not matter how many times one might have crossed before, whether returning to your home or not, the same treatment is meted out to you. On the other hand the second or first class passengers are allowed to pass free. What myself and perhaps others, among other things, would like to know is: If vaccination is necessary to prevent small pox with one class, why is it not with another? Also why should passengers, who, after having obtained passports from the Canadian government and are returning to their

homes, be molested in the way they are on board ship, and before embarking and after landing.

I would advise those who have had passports to read up the conditions set forth by the Governor-General of Canada and see if these comply with what people returning have to undergo.—H.R., Man.

## Teachers and Dancing

The Editor.—Not being a person that dances, and not one of the spirit who condemns a person that does, it is without prejudice to any class of people that this letter is written. The popular amusement called the dance has become, in the rural districts to a certain extent, a detriment to the education of our children, and the writer wishes to cite a few incidents of the locality where he lives.

With all due respect and honor to our rural school teachers, in this as well as other districts of Saskatchewan, there are some teachers who, after a strenuous day's work, will go with others to a dance or card party and stay there until the small hours and get home at four or five o'clock in the morning and keep this up two or three nights running. Of course all those who attend and enjoy dancing do not keep such late hours as I have mentioned, but we know some do.

Having observed conditions, called sometimes "the morning after the night before," we find that where teachers who have kept up this kind of thing and live only across the road from the schoolhouse in which they teach, are barely able to get there to open school on time. Other cases are known where teachers keeping these hours have not opened school until as late as eleven o'clock, with the result that when she did, contentions had arisen among some of the children and sometimes ended in a fight. And further than this children have come home after a day at school and told their parents, that "our teacher fell asleep again today."

The majority of those who have to work for their living the same as teachers do, are well aware of the fact that dissipation along these lines tends to undermine our physical strength, and if we try in the mornings to make up what we have lost—too much of sleep during our outings night after night—we are not able to punch the clock on time and consequently we have to take our medicine, which come in most cases in the form of a smaller pay check on pay day.

While teachers have in the past, and perhaps are now, in some districts, drawing from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year of 10 months, and work five days a week, surely the public has a right to expect the best effort that the teacher can give, which, in cases like I have mentioned, can not be very much, or far short of what should be for the wages they receive.

I feel that I have not only spoken of my own locality, but feel that there are other districts that have experienced the same.

It's time something was done, or must we insist in the future on men teachers.—Rhiner.

## Economic Group Organization

The Editor.—Mr. Wood's efficient citizenship group is according to theory quite right, but unworkable in this universe until it becomes "paradise."

We might take exception to one statement in his theory, in which he claims competition to be a false social law. Competition is not a social law "false or otherwise," but is the medium of the law of the "survival of the fittest," and is fully demonstrated by trade and commerce.

We cannot deny his statement that co-operation is the true social law, and a workable law if the universe was a restricted area, peopled with one class of people and all under like climate conditions, but to apply it to our old world, that's another matter. Mr. Wood admits this in his statement which we read: "The development of civilization has been a long cruel way, and the end is not yet." If we could take from his article that a true social law, based primarily on co-operation to eliminate competition to a degree of equitable control, we could fathom it's workable possibilities, and in fact that is what we followers have in view.

Primitive man, as Mr. Wood will have it, traded one with another and thus evolved trade and commerce. Personally I believe trade and commerce evolved from necessity. What cause had primitive man to trade other than desire? Trade and commerce is not the product of desire.

However, do we desire or would we agree to live collectively identical even in group formation? I would say first, we could not, because of our numbers, and second, we would not because of desire, for who would be the street cleaner and how would the mayor retain his chair? Who would endure the northern blizzards when Victoria, Honolulu or Los Angeles would be equally demandable? If we were to co-operate to such a degree as to eliminate "advantage," how could these things be controlled.

Undoubted advantage is a child of survival of the fittest, and I loose my guess if Mr. Wood is altogether a solid philanthropist. The advantage he has over his

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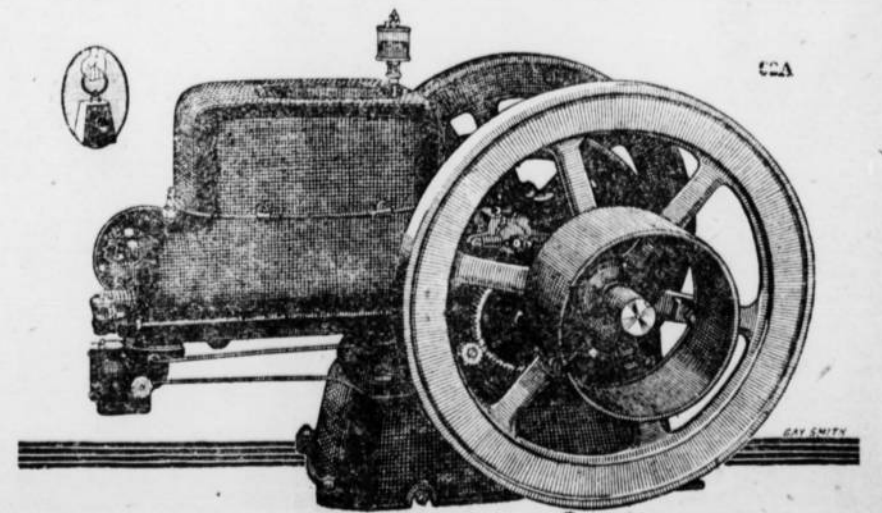
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followers is evident, and no doubt ability and desire are two factors Mr. Wood puts a premium on.

To further show the driving force of desire consider three brothers—John, a thrifty farmer, industrious and saves his dollars, hoping some day to have enough to "see the world"; Henry, an expert tradesman, attends night school and has his eye on more knowledge and a better job; William, the useless, maintains the world owes him a living, and you cannot convince him it owes him nothing but a privilege to make a living. Now John and Henry desired more than a living, while William's desire was filled when his stomach was filled.

So we can conclude that desire is the one big director of life. If we desire to co-operate it is because we desire better results, and co-operation is a wonderful agent of advantage, as is evinced by several organizations we know, kept in its place as an agent of commerce. But if we cannot co-operate without citizenship grouping, leading as it will to further class distinction, then it's doomed to failure, but we have proven that Catholic and Protestant, English and American educated and un-

educated can co-operate for advantage, and we should continue.

I censure Mr. Wood, in his last article, for declaring, "three times," political action is the death knell of co-operation, and would say he has heartily supported it and has declared that of Alberta's twelve a "Judas" would not be sent to Ottawa when the Hon. Charles was looking for a seat in Alberta. His statements or his actions or both are equivocal, and subject to reproof. I say all this and I am a Wood follower, or at least a U.F.A. member, and I further claim his theory is a dangerous one to dwell on excepting for diversion, for in adversity many might wish to have it and demand it. But if one should jar hell's portals open unknowingly, then not choose to go farther and be forced in by sheer weight of ones own perfidy, the results would be far reaching and not capable of retracing and re-establishing.—R. D. C. Fulton, Wayne, Alta.

#### Taxes on Land

The Editor.—In your issue of April 5, 1922, there is a letter from W. L. Declow,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, re Reciprocity with the States.

Evidently Mr. Declow has had a nightmare and wrote his little say while still suffering from its effects. He claims a vast change has taken place in the feelings of the people since 1911. He evidently attributes this change to the "obnoxious system of taxation," which has been put into effect since that time. Three of these taxes are specifically named, viz.: Weed Tax, Gopher Tax, Wild Land Tax.

I would like to ask Mr. Declow if he thinks Canada—or any other country—can afford to allow people to use her, merely as a speculation? If so, would a speculator—I am speaking of one who speculates with prudence—be liable to speculate as much, or take as much interest in a "weed bed," as he would in a good clean crop of marketable grain? I say, no! and defy Mr. Declow to contradict it. The weed tax is one of the most important taxes ever put through legislation, not so much from a treasury filling point of view, as a protective policy, not only to the resident farmer, but also to the speculator.

Then he names the gopher tax. This would lead a person to state, that Mr.

Declow, either is a man who does not know this little pest, or else who has a holding on land which is not broken and is consequently a breeding pen for them. I have known farmers to lose as much as seventy acres off a half-section lying against a piece of wild land, which was not poisoned and the gophers left it to feed on the wheat land, but went back to the wild land to breed. Mr. Declow is either absolutely ignorant of the loss figures for a year's gopher damage, or else extremely a self-first individual.

Then, lastly, he names the wild land tax. He claims this to be a "direct slap in the face" to the American investor. I would say that a "slap" such as this would be a benefit, as it should wake up the sleepers and cause them to see that improvement was what Canada was after. A wise investor is not going to throw his money into a concern without he thinks that investment is going to be a paying proposition. Well, if he puts his money into a parcel of land in a locality that is not improving, is not going ahead, can he hope to increase the valuation of his holdings? I would say no, and unless his own holdings are looked after and improved he will not get their full value. The fish have stopped biting at baits where the "hook" shows up as plainly as it does on the "grab-it-all speculators" line.

Canada is not looking for the advantage of the United States, and I do not think that Mr. Declow is speaking for—even the minority of the people of the States. I would take from his remarks that he is either speaking for a group of "Out-of-date unprogressive speculators—not the modern ones," or "as a man who, not knowing anything about his subject, and for want of notoriety made an attempt, but said the wrong thing." If he will study these three taxations named, and look at them from an unprejudiced viewpoint, I am certain we will not see any more matter such as has just come from his pen.—Ed. V. Darling, Wymark, Sask.

#### Farming and Immigration

The Editor.—In the March 29 issue of The Guide, a letter is published from a Manitoba farmer who has been visiting London lately, in which he deplores the unpretentious, small, dark and gloomy Canadian immigration office in Regent Street. Now I don't think this is worth worrying over as it harmonizes perfectly with the dark, hopeless, gloomy farming conditions existing in Western Canada today. If the Canadian London immigration office was a magnificent palace, displaying the opportunities of the land of promise—Western Canada—it might induce a lot of Englishmen to come to Canada, which would be nothing less than a crime under present conditions. It would be far better if an immense sign was hung across Regent Street, warning all Britishers to stay away from Canada until farming conditions are bettered to the extent that it is possible to make a living on the land.

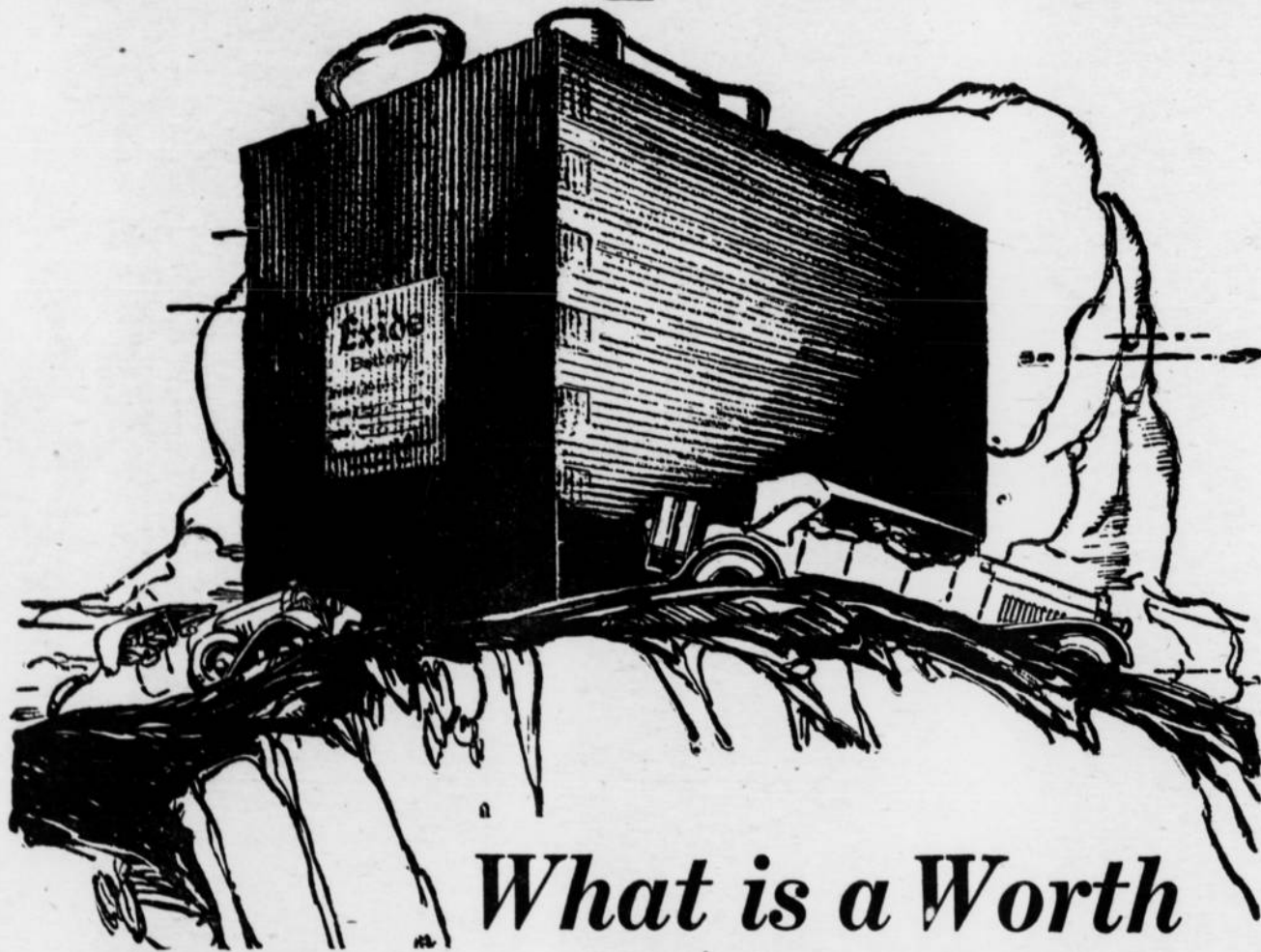
In Denmark such a warning has already been sent out by the government, and all would-be settlers for Canada are warned to stay away until farming conditions improve.

Now, while it is true that Canada has still much uncultivated land, and lots of room for settlers, what is the use of bringing in more settlers when conditions surrounding farming operations are so bad that those now here with long farming experience can not make a living on the land? During the past two years I have visited a great many farming districts, both north and south, and the conditions prevailing among the farming population are extremely bad, and almost beyond belief. Over large areas of Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan no crops of any account have been harvested for four and five years in succession, and most of the farmers' families are being fed by the government, and clothed by charitable associations. In the north and central part, where crops have been harvested, conditions are but little better, as in most cases it cost more to produce a crop than it can be sold for. One of the U.F.A. Executive members, who visited the Peace River country last fall, told me that while good crops of wheat, barley and oats, were raised there last year, all the farmers there were going broke. Most of the wheat graded No. 3 and 4, and No. 4 wheat netted the farmers 17 cents per bushel at the elevator. In order to ship barley the farmers had to pay the railway company two cents more a bushel than the sale price. Oats, in most cases, could not be shipped at all, one farmer managed to get three cents a bushel more than it cost to ship the oats. Hay and green feed could not be shipped as the freight would eat up more than the profit, and cattle and other stock could not be given away.

Not long ago I was in one of the best mixed farming districts in Alberta, between Calgary and Edmonton, and although a real crop failure has never been experienced here nobody seemed to be flush with money and every farmer I spoke to claimed to be hard up. The U.F.A. locals which I visited all seemed to have a hard time getting in membership dues, and they were considering ways and means to raise the two dollars for Central office, and when a farmer in one of the best farming districts can't even raise a two-dollar membership fee there must be something radically wrong somewhere, and unless we believe in the old saying, that misery loves company, we should not try to induce anybody from across the pond to come here.—John Glambeck, Milo, Alberta.

#### The Party System

The Editor.—As a constant reader and subscriber to The Guide, I would like to



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understand clearly The Guide's position and attitude towards the present political situation and trend. In the issue of April 5, under the heading, The Old Party Game, is the statement "the debate reveals nothing so much as the futility of the party politics." That statement does not apply specifically and only to the debate in question, but is a general statement condemning the present system of electing our government and legislatures. Are your readers to infer that The Guide advocates a change of system, and if so, what is the proposed substitute? (1). The Progressive Party as it was intended to be would be but a third party where formerly were only two, thus adding to the confusion. Of course if the Progressive Party acknowledges itself to be what it is compelled to be by the electorate on December 6 last—a strictly farmers group organized as an economic group—it is a long step from the old party alliance.

Again a second editorial is headed, Getting Ready at Regina, and warns the S.G.G.A. leaders and locals to watch and "keep their powder dry." For what purpose? (2). I would like to see a clear statement by The Guide along the line suggested above. If the best interests of Canada will be served by changes in our political system, the proposition should be clearly placed before your readers for something to support and work for in the place of the system for which your editorial is calculated to breed distrust. In these days distrust of our institutions is a too dangerous element to foster without presenting a definite re-constructive policy.—J. M. Thomas, Regina, Sask.

(1) The Guide is in favor of and for over a decade has advocated Proportional Representation. The object of P.R. is to secure a legislature that adequately reflects public opinion and to ensure representation to every group of opinion in accordance with its voting strength.

(2) That the organization may effectively carry out the decision and recommendations of the last annual convention, regarding provincial political action.—Editor.

### Cream-testing Stations

The Editor.—With reference to the action taken by the Alberta provincial government, concerning the cream-testing stations, I wish to submit to the readers of the Open Forum, the resolution that was passed at the convention of the U.F.A. Provincial Political Association, held in Wetaskiwin, March 29, 1922, and passed at local meeting held in Millet, on April 1, 1922. The latter meeting was addressed by Mr. Marker, dairy commissioner for the province, and also by Bert Wilkerson, of the Edmonton City Dairy.

The resolution is as follows:  
"Whereas, the government has amended the Dairymen's Act so that it is illegal for a creamery to have tributary testing stations, and,

"Whereas, one excuse for so doing is to save the producer the expense of the upkeep of these stations, and,

"Whereas, it is a well known fact that the creameries are still going to keep representatives, and keep up building in each town so that no expense is saved, and,

"Whereas, the other excuse is to eliminate the competition which in the past has meant the degrading of the cream, and,

"Whereas, the direct shipments of cream are subject to the same competition, and,

"Whereas, our government has represented itself as being anxious to assist the producer in the dairy business, and,

"Whereas, we the dairy producers are willing to pay for service rendered;

"Therefore be it resolved that we censure our government for removing the cream-testing stations, and that we recommend and urge to our government, that they put a government cream buyer in each town to test and buy cream, and resell to the highest bidding creamery, as this is the only way to remove this competition and reduce the expenses."

I would like to see a real ventilating of opinion on this subject, from both dairymen of this province and of others, and will be pleased to give any further information I can on the matter.

I also wish to state that the best advice I can get shows that the amendment was defeated by the government vote, and was only made law by the vote of Labor and some independently cast votes.—N. M. Howes, Millet, Alta.

### Economic Group Organization

Mr. Wood's clear-cut story of the alternating plan of competition and co-operation in the evolution of human economy shows him a true seer; and his disciples ought to apply diligently the master key he has provided to open up the dark places of common commercial and political practice, and let the light of day in upon them.

But that is not an easy task, and I imagine that many would welcome the assistance of Mr. Wood's clear vision in developing the interpretation of his generalized theory.

The movement of trade unionism, for example, is primarily a movement of co-operation among wage earners, for the enlargement of wages. On the other side, the methods of modern investment constitute it a movement of co-operation among dividend hunters, for the enlargement of the so-called profit-earning power of capital. These two movements mutually compete as to the division of the profits of industry; and the story of the relentless struggle between the combatants fills most of the pages of the history of modern industry.

Incidentally—I mean without any pre-arrangement or conspiracy of policy—this

competition between capital and labor constitutes, in effect, a virtual movement of co-operation between capital and labor for the enlargement of prices, as the common source of income for both—a movement which has driven, and is still driving, the consumer to protect himself by a movement of co-operation for the control of prices.

In the matter of co-operation among consumers, European nations have made much greater progress than American—probably, in part at least, on account of the lack of cohesion among the racial elements included in the American make-up.

But when, through racial assimilation and popular education, the movement of co-operation among consumers has become thoroughly established, there are two alternative courses which the co-operating consumers may follow: They may, in fact, enter into competition with the existing productive interests in the field of industry, as in free trade Britain, or they may compete in the legislature with the organized co-operating forces of industrial capitalism for possession of the now highly developed industrial machine, as would perhaps be more natural in protected countries like the U.S.A., where the control of industry has passed into the hands of powerful trusts.

But, whichever course is adopted by the consumers, the end will be practically the same, the nationalization of industry, followed by the millennium—or hell, accord-

ing as the movement is successful or not.

We must not, however, permit ourselves to think that the end is near, or, in sight. The contrary is perhaps nearer, the truth. It is easy, indeed, to forget that what we call civilization—white civilization—covers only a small fraction of the situation. It is easy to forget that the teeming populations of China, India, and Africa, with their myriads of people who have yet but little use for white civilization, represent so many grave perils to be negotiated before the end can even throw a premonitory shadow.

Today the Yellow Peril of China is already assuming the proportions of a gigantic co-operative group, the competition of which, with its cheap labor and vast virgin resources, may beat white civilization out of the world's markets.

Tomorrow, in like manner, may come the swarming of the brown peoples of southern Asia. And who can say that the Black Peril will wait for the Brown, when savage hordes from Central Africa, under the skilled tutelage and leadership of men of their own race from the American continent, will burst their bonds of ignorance and darkness, and strike for the outside?

In view of these perilous possibilities the arts of peace must not be allowed to lull us into slumber, and make us forget the art of self-defence; for we do not know how soon the attack may come, or what form it will take, or the nature of the subsequent penetration, if any.

In short, as long as there exists the possibility of China, India, or Africa, developing into antagonistic or competitive co-operating groups, we must maintain some form of preparedness for war, we must sleep with our arms ready for whatever may come, the while we pray for a peaceful issue.—Wm. Wallace, Campsie, Alta.

### Hides and Boots

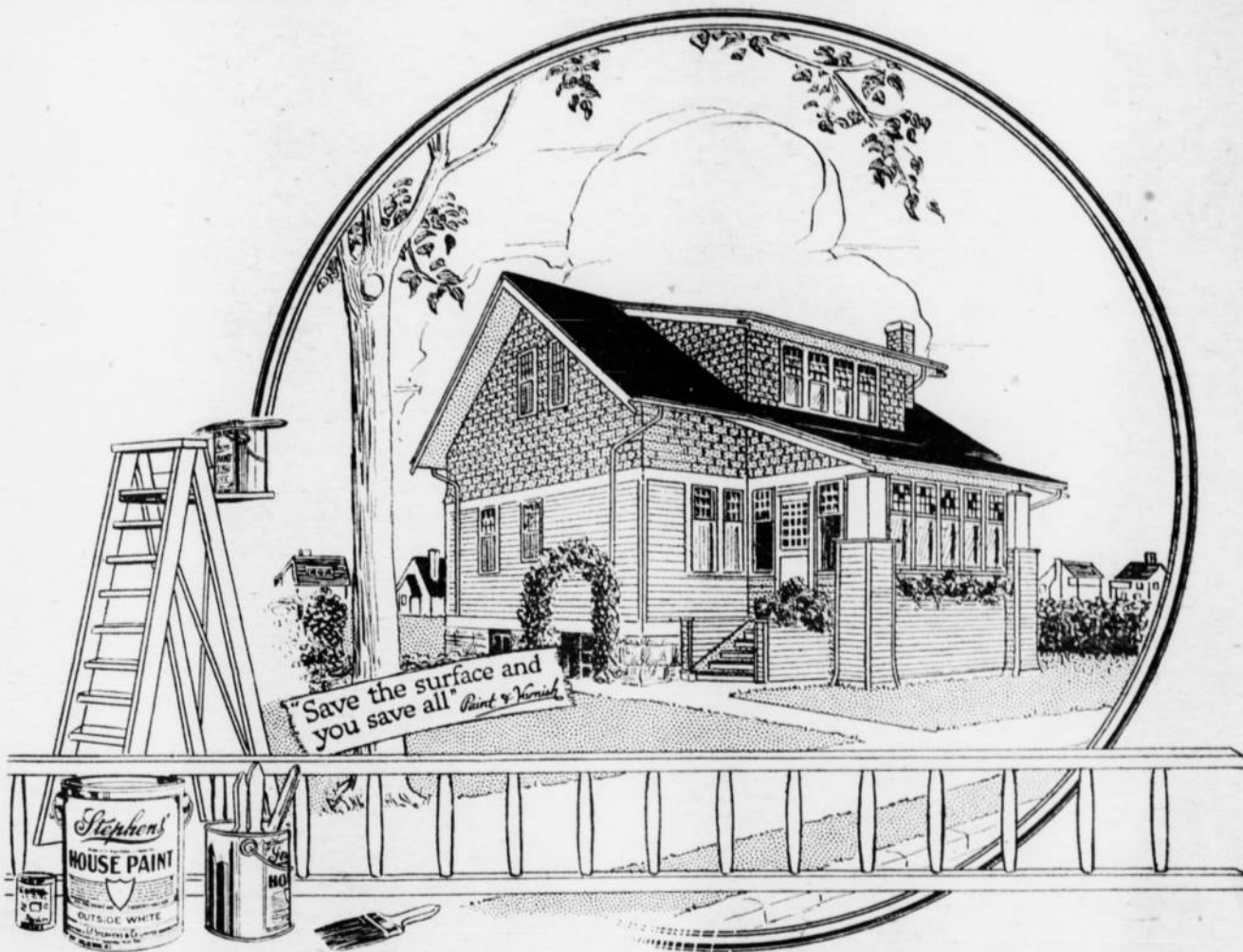
The Editor.—I am enclosing statement for two hides that you may put it on file. I have heard of people getting 35c for a hide, but only thought it was a yarn, but now I know for a fact. If I go to my merchant today just to get an ordinary pair of boots he wants \$6.00. Those hides I just sold will make \$75 worth of boots.

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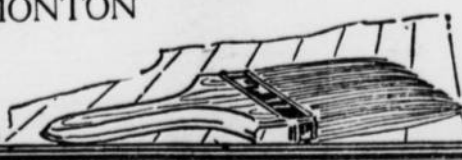
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# The Countrywoman

## Farm Women to be Represented

THE farm women of Canada are to be represented at the Pan-American conference of women, to be held in Baltimore, April 20 to 29. Mrs. M. L. Burbank, secretary of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, has left to attend the conference. Mrs. Burbank is the official delegate of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is the inter-provincial organization of the farm women of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Mrs. Burbank, through her connection with the W.S.G.G.A. for the last three years, has an intimate knowledge of the purpose and plan of the farm women's organizations, and will be able to represent their views on the important questions which will come up on such questions as: Education, Child Welfare, Political Status of Women, Civil Status of Women, Women in Industry, Prevention of Traffic in Women, and International Friendliness.

Mrs. Burbank is also the official delegate of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers and of the Provincial Council of Women.

The Manitoba government has sent Mrs. R. A. Rogers, M.L.A., as its representative.

## The Dress of the House Worker

When a child has grown from childhood to manhood he usually carries with him certain mental pictures which have been indelibly stamped on his mind during the impressionable early years. Mothers are anxious that their children's memories of home and its surroundings will be such that they will be remembered with tenderness and respect.

Household tasks become so monotonous and ordinary that often the mother worker in the home fails to realize her part in the weaving of this daily picture of life. To her one day is much the same as any other, there are very few occasions for "dressing up," and the largest part of her waking existence is spent in house dresses. Busy days are apt to crowd out all thought of personal appearance, and evening often finds her in the same drab dress or apron in which she started the day, without a cheering touch of fresh collar or dainty ribbon. And at the close of the day the house worker feels as drab and as mussy as the old faded worn-out dress.

Go back in your own memory of others with whom you have been associated. What sort of a picture has been photographed on your mind! Isn't it a picture of that particular person as you most often saw them rather than their "company best"? If your children's active little brains are at work storing up pictures of you seven days in the week, what sort of a picture will predominate?

The psychological effect of dress is recognized in the business world. It is not a question of expensive clothes as much as it is a question of neatness, cleanliness and fitness for the task at hand. The employer and the worker are both, although perhaps unconsciously influenced by it. The worker in the house who has many different tasks to do, has great need of forming a habit—it may be changing into something fresh for the supper meal. She will be surprised at the difference it will make to herself. With hair freshly combed, a clean collar, or bright apron she will find she has been mentally refreshed, and her outlook on life changed.

Aside from the affect on herself, there is also the important effect on the other members of the family. Home is ten times as "homey" with mother in neat dress than it is as we sometimes see it with a tired-out looking woman, with hair in curlers or covered with an unsightly boudoir cap and in slovenly dress.

## The "Little-Town Dream"

Canada is dotted over with many little towns, some of them so small that it is difficult to tell where the town ends and the country begins. The word "village" bids fair to be forgotten by the average rural person, and "town" is applied equally to a place of six thousand inhabitants and to the corner "post office, school and store." The people in these towns are rural people, as much as the people actually living on the farm insofar that they are entirely dependent on the farming community for their economic existence. The people in the farming districts adjacent to the town are "town" people in the sense that they are most frequently dependent on the town for their social life.

Zona Gale, author of the Friendship Village stories, writing in the People's Popular Monthly, defends the small town against the jest, tirelessly repeated in cities: "The small town is a fine place—to get away from." She makes it plain that there is a richness in rural life if people have developed the capacity for enjoying certain forms of happiness. She says:

"The truth is you must be educated up to living in a little town if you are to give and take its power to enrich life. In a city there spring up bewildering developments in which you have no part. But in the little town you can make the development. If you do not like a given city you cannot do much about it. But if you do not like a little town you can very nearly make it over."

"Work at what? Say at something—since one is looking for that which is sure to interest everybody—at something for the children. There can hardly be a better starting point than better schoolhouses, with recreational facilities—facilities perhaps for the use of the whole town in the evenings, thus

combining schoolhouse and community house. Better recreation in any case, playgrounds and gymnasiums, clinics. And little by little other factors help in the development of the town members.

"A little town is not a fixed entity like a hill. It is an assembling of possibilities like a home. And like a home it has a spirit. Thus a little town has an enormous advantage over a city, since the little town's spirit is almost visible, as it is visible in a home."

"In the home we call that spirit love. What shall we call the spirit which a little town must have if it is to serve its whole family?"

"I am never very much afraid of the word love—but its company name, its name for towns is co-operation. And you do not first get the spirit of co-operation and then set to work. Instead you set to work and the work develops the spirit of co-operation."

"Sometimes I dream of a little town in which every one of its members is awake to the possibilities of that place; knows that a town is not just a place to live and to make money, and bring up a family—but is an end in itself. And I imagine those members in meetings talking over their common welfare and seeking ways to develop it. In these days, too, I'd give these meetings a half hour of radio service, just to let the little town touch hands with the rest of the world and know that its tiny pulse is keeping time with the great beat."

"The little town is a fine place—to get away from!"

"To get away from—with all these possibilities of co-operation! To get away from now that it is coming toward spring?"

"If you live in a little town one of these April days follow a street that leads to the open and becomes a road. A brush of green on the meadows, a flush of buds on the branches, a breath of sweet odor in the wind, a stir of infinite life in the mould. Rejuvenation, regeneration at the end of your street."

"Now turn back and face the little town: There it lies, steeples and roofs and water-tower, and within it a stir of infinite life, infinite possibilities beside which the stir in the fields is faint. Regeneration at work there too asking for help from its own people."

## Franchise in England

"Lord Robert Cecil's bill to extend the franchise to women on the same terms as men has been accorded a first reading in the House of Commons by 208 votes to 60. The majority may be explained in two ways—that there is a growing sense against the injustice which gives the vote to a man of 21 and denies it to a woman until she is 30; and that many members, who would have opposed in

the normal course, did not dare to do so when the peril of a general election was imminent. If the present British parliament should hang together till the autumn, as some optimists believe, there is many a good chance that Lord Robert's desires will find expression on the statute book. But, be the election sooner or later, no parliamentary candidate would desire by a single act to offend one of what John Knox unchivalrously called the monstrous regiment of women."—Christian Science Monitor.

If corset steels break through the top of corset, bind with white kid. It is almost impossible to bind a corset with cloth firm enough to hold end of the steel.—Mrs. M.T.



## Pirates on the High Seas

Margaret Minaker

Three jolly pirates put out to sea,  
And little they recked if their argosy  
Was not as staunch as she might be.  
Yo! Ho! Three jolly pirates.

They poled across the raging main  
(Quite deepened by the April rain),  
In search of treasure ships of Spain.  
Yo! Ho! Three jolly pirates.

Their gallant ship (six boards, I trow!)  
She ran aground a hummock's brow.  
They pushed her off so quick, I vow!  
She ducked the jolly pirates.

The prize each captured was a spunk,  
For the only men to walk the plank  
And take the plunge in the ocean dank.  
Were just our jolly pirates!

Yo! Ho! Three jolly pirates.





## Corns?

—just say

**Blue-jay**  
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**Stops Pain Instantly**

The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. A touch stops the pain instantly. Then the corn loosens and comes out. Made in two forms—a colorless, clear liquid (one drop does it!) and in extra thin plasters. Use whichever form you prefer, plasters or the liquid—the action is the same. Safe, gentle. Made in a world-famed laboratory. Sold by all druggists.

Free: Write Bauer & Black, Toronto, Dept. 36, for valuable book, "Correct Care of the Feet."

### Future of Alberta Schools

With regard to the current newspaper reports regarding the abandonment of certain of the Alberta demonstration farms and closing some of the schools located thereon, Hon. George Hoadley's department issues the following statement correcting some of the details as outlined in The Guide issue of April 5, and given considerable publicity elsewhere:

"It is not the intention of the government entirely to abandon any of the demonstration farms or schools. The announcement has been made that two or three of the demonstration farms, which have been maintained at considerable overhead expense, will be reduced to experimental plots, the greater portion of these farms being sold, although being put to crop this year. The superintendent will be maintained at these points, but will act as an agricultural agent for his district, and will circulate among the farmers, giving them practical advice right on their own farms, as to methods for solution of their own peculiar farm problems. In addition to this he will continue to work out certain experiments on the experimental plots.

"It has been felt by the government that this would be a much more satisfactory system of helping the farmer than of maintaining large demonstration farms, to which many of the farmers in the district never even paid a visit. It is the intention to appoint a number of these agricultural agents, in fact some of them have already been appointed.

### Two Schools to Close

"Now with respect to the schools of agriculture. Two of these, at Youngstown and Gleichen, the two latest to be established, will be closed temporarily, for the reason that the attendance has been very small, owing to general conditions in those districts. The buildings will be maintained until such time as conditions warrant their re-opening. There is no intention to close the Olds school, in fact it has been one of the most successful. These schools, of which there are six, all have capacity for 150 students, but by the following figures you will see the reason for temporarily closing some of them. The figures give the attendance for 1921:

"Olds, 114; Raymond, 56; Claresholm, 49; Vermilion, 45; Youngstown, 41; Gleichen 32. The total for the six schools was 337; where as the capacity of the six schools was 900. The students could all easily have been accommodated in four schools.

"By this it is apparent that no destructive policy is contemplated, but that it is a matter of economy."

## New Zealanders Form Own Meat Pool

Continued from Page 9

government aid—though a year previously the farmers had been clamoring for the removal of the last vestige of government control of any of the country's industries.

The bill put through the Houses of Parliament provides for the establishment of a board to be known as the "New Zealand Meat Producers' Board." It consists of two persons appointed by the government to represent the government and five others appointed to represent the producers.

The powers of this board are:

To make arrangements and give directions for (a) The grading, handling, pooling and storing of meat in New Zealand prior to shipment; (b) the shipment of such meat on such terms and in such quantities as it thinks fit; (c) the disposal and sale of the meat on such terms as it thinks advisable; (d) the insurance of such meat while in transit or in New Zealand; (e) generally all such matters as are necessary for handling, distributing and disposing of New Zealand meat.

The pool is also given power to form a London agency, which is to consist of one representative of the government and one of the producers. This board's duty will be to keep in touch with the London market, note the trend of prices, and advise as to sales. It is not intended that it will seek to withhold supplies from the market when prices are low with the idea of improving prices; and the prime minister, in answer to questions in parliament, said that this would be considered altogether outside its functions. But it will nevertheless seek to prevent too much New Zealand meat being put on the market when Argentina is selling big quantities and it will endeavor to regulate the flow so as to prevent undue fluctuations.

### To Settle Armour Case

In order to make the board the controlling factor in the New Zealand mutton and lamb export business power is given the governor-general to prohibit the export of any meat except in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board. This makes the board, in fact, the final authority on meat export in New Zealand, and to it such matters will be referred as the prohibition imposed for some years past on the export to Britain by Armour's, which has been endeavoring to get a big hold on the New Zealand meat business but which has been refused an export license by the government on the ground that it is a trust and trusts are illegal in New Zealand.

To finance the board's operations a levy has been imposed on all meat exported and this, after being collected by the customs, is paid over the board. The levy amounts to but a small fraction per carcass, and the government guarantees any further expenses that may be incurred.

One of the great benefits, said the prime minister in speaking of the pool, was the fact that all meat would have to be graded. Hitherto, grading was very badly done in New Zealand, and meat found its way to the British market that should not have been sold anywhere. The result had been the growth of a prejudice which the Argentine competitors had not been slow to take advantage of.

To give an idea of the extent of the mutton and lamb business of New Zealand, it may be mentioned that last year it was valued at 52 million dollars. For freight, freezing and other charges incurred from the moment the farmer sold to the local freezing works until the British purchaser bought it in Smithfield market, the cost was 25 millions. The difference between the two amounts was all the New Zealand farmer got for raising sheep and naturally it did not pay him.

Hence the Meat Pool. So far, it has been working very successfully, and though it is supposed to be of a temporary character, the general belief is that its benefits will be so great that it will remain as a permanent part of the New Zealand meat trade.



## Buy Them With Your Egg and Chicken Money!

Set aside your egg and chicken money—and, almost before you realize it, you will have enough to buy an equipment of beautiful "Wear-Ever" aluminum cooking utensils.

Bright, light, silver-like "Wear-Ever" utensils will make you as proud of your kitchen as you are of the other rooms in your home.

## "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Cooking Utensils

cost slightly more than ordinary utensils because they are worth more. It pays to buy "Wear-Ever" just as it pays to buy good farming implements.

"Wear-Ever" utensils are made in one piece from hard, thick sheet aluminum without joints or seams. Cannot crack, flake or peel—are pure and safe.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

Look for the "Wear-Ever" trade mark on the bottom of each utensil. We will send you one quart (wine measure) "Wear-Ever" stew pans post-paid in Canada for 40c. each (with cover 60c). Address Dept. 220

Northern Aluminum Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario

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OUR Factory-to-Home method of selling the Mason & Risch means a saving to you of many dollars.

You get value in full measure, perfect construction and materials, and lasting, rich tone. Praised by the highest musical authorities. Easy terms if desired. Write for our style catalog, free.



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A Guide Offer to Boys and Girls 12 to 16 Years Old

The Guide requires Junior Representatives in every district in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. We have work for them to do that any healthy boy or girl will find not only easy and pleasant but a real money-maker. So we have formed

## The Gold Coin Club

where Guide boys and girls can turn their spare time into money. We have a plan that if followed is practically certain to bring you at least \$10.00. It costs nothing for you to find out all about this new money-making idea for Junior Representatives. Boys and girls are joining this club every day. We would like to have you, too.

SEND THIS COUPON—WE WILL TELL YOU ALL ABOUT IT

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen: On the understanding that this means no obligation on my part, I would like to have you send me full information about your GOLD COIN CLUB. I have some spare time which I could use by acting as your Junior Representative in this district. Send me your complete plan that shows how I can turn this spare time into dollars.

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## A Rural Rhapsody

By Mrs. D'A. Clarke

If you want to end your trouble, buy a farm.  
If you want your gold to double, buy a farm.  
If you're seeking after health,  
If you're seeking after wealth,  
If you would enjoy yourself, buy a farm.

We have skies of rarest hue, on the farm;  
Which we rise each morn to view, on the farm.

But we always meditate  
On a milk-stool at the gate,  
Then we go and separate, on the farm.

We have cream in season, too, on the farm;  
And the washing up to do, on the farm.  
Then our butter we must churn,  
And we're proud at what we earn,  
Eighteen cents a pound, we learn, on the farm.

When the spring work comes along, on the farm,

We get all the cash we own, on the farm.  
And with it we buy our seed  
(What we do not use for feed),  
Harvest hopes are high indeed, on the farm.

And with satisfaction gay, on the farm,  
View our growing grain each day, on the farm.

But, alas! comes hail and rust,  
And, although our hearts near bust,  
Try again, for work we must, on the farm.

We've raised cattle by the score, on the farm,  
And we still are feeding more, on the farm.

When we have them plump and sound,  
Then the buyer comes around,  
Offers you two cents per pound, on the farm.

And they want to keep our boys on the farm,  
Keep them near to Nature's joys, on the farm.

And they talk from sea to sea  
Of our basic industry—  
How good patriots we should be, on the farm.  
But if our boys turn some day from the farm,  
Think they've found a brighter way than the farm,  
'Tis this reason: Now they see  
That this basic industry  
Is not fair to you and me, on the farm.

Here are the  
Winners of  
Doo Dad  
Books in Doo  
Dad Coloring  
Contest



For Week Ending April 15, 1922

IRENE DENNY, Y—, SASK.  
ADOLPH FORTIER, G—, ALTA.  
LINNEA H. HILLSTROM, S—, SASK.

GORDON PARKER, R—, SASK.  
GUSTAVE WERLE, L—, SASK.

WATCH THIS SPACE

I've already given away a lot of books  
and if you watch this space you will see  
the boys and girls who win them each  
week. You can compete for the Doo Dad  
book prizes every week if you wish.

Doc Sawbones



### THE DOO DADS SEE A STRANGE CARAVAN

All good times must come to an end and the Doo Dads were obliged to leave Cannibal Island. They all got into the strange machine which had already carried them half the way round the world and continued their strange adventures. They sailed over leagues and leagues of strange country, but never a human being did they see. They sat for such a long time in cramped positions that their joints were getting creaky. Doc Sawbones ordered a landing so that they could get the stiffness out of their bones.

They spied a house near their landing place and were walking when they heard the strangest rumbling and creaking and groaning, and then this outlandish sight came up over the hill. What do you think it is? It is a Daffy Doo Dad moving his house and family from one town to another. These strange people are like gypsies. They live

in houses which are mounted on wheels and they are continually on the move, but as they don't own horses, the father of the family is obliged to haul all his belongings behind this curious bike. They live by telling fortunes, and by trading their belongings, just like gypsies. But I shouldn't like to have that old lady, who is poking her head out of the window, reading the lines on my hand, would you?

For a moment or two the Doo Dads were pretty badly frightened, but after Flannelfeet escaped being run over their courage returned. As the strange caravan passed it raised a sort of a ghostly dust which did not blow away, but stayed together and rose up high in the heavens like a cloud.



# BOYS! GIRLS

Here is YOUR BIG CHANCE to win

# \$500

— IN —

# PRIZES

ONLY Boys and Girls Can Enter this Great Big Doo Dad Prize Coloring Contest.

ONLY Boys and Girls Can Win the 200 Big Prizes.

Tell ALL Your Friends about the Doo Dad Books You Will WIN and the Chances You Will Have in the \$500.00 Prize Contest—if You Do What it Says on This Page.

## Doc Sawbones' COLORING

You have always wanted to be in a REAL BIG PRIZE CONTEST. Well! Here is your big chance to do it—if you ACT NOW. If you have not already won one of the Famous Doo Dad Books, which you have heard other boys and girls talk about so much, YOU CAN NOW WIN ALL THREE BOOKS, and by coloring the pictures from the books you win YOU CAN ENTER THE GREAT \$500.00 DOO DAD COLORING CONTEST and WIN A VALUABLE PRIZE.

## HERE IS WHAT YOU MUST DO FIRST

Go to your neighbor, or your grown-up married brother or sister—or to anyone you know—and say: "Will you please let me send in your subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide, for \$1.00, \$2.00 or \$3.00. If you will give me \$1.00 YOU WILL GET The Guide for a whole year and I WILL GET one Doo Dad Book and have one chance in the \$500.00 Coloring Contest. If you will give me \$2.00 YOU WILL GET The Guide for three years and I WILL GET two Doo Dad Books and have three chances in the Coloring Contest. If you will give me \$3.00 YOU WILL GET The Guide for five years and I WILL GET three Doo Dad Books and have six chances in the \$500.00 Coloring Contest."

If the person is already a Guide reader, ask him to give you the money for a one, three or five-years' subscription and we will ADD the time on to his present subscription.

You can send in new or RENEWAL subscriptions; either will do.

FOR EVERY GUIDE SUBSCRIPTION of \$1.00 sent in you will get One Doo Dad Book and have ONE CHANCE IN THE GREAT \$500.00 COLORING PRIZE CONTEST.

FOR EVERY GUIDE SUBSCRIPTION of \$2.00 you will get Two Doo Dad Books and have THREE CHANCES IN THE GREAT \$500.00 COLORING PRIZE CONTEST.

FOR EVERY GUIDE SUBSCRIPTION of \$3.00 you will get Three Doo Dad Books and have SIX CHANCES IN THE GREAT \$500.00 COLORING PRIZE CONTEST.

The more subscriptions you send in the MORE BOOKS you will get and the MORE CHANCES you will have to win a PRIZE from the 200 valuable prizes.

**NEXT** When you get your Doo Dad Book or Books, color the pictures and send the BEST you do to DOC SAWBONES, care of The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg. You will then be entered for the Great Coloring Prize Contest and the \$500.00 prizes. You need only use one book to color from (if you win more than one of the

## Who Will Win ?



Boys and Girls like these are Going to WIN the PRIZES. They are just Boys and Girls Like YOU. They simply ASK for Guide Subscriptions and GET them. Then



they send in their subscriptions, get the Doo Dad Books, Color the Pictures and ARE THEN IN THE BIG \$500.00 PRIZE CONTEST. YOU can do this if THEY can do it!



## Great Doo Dad CONTEST

books). BUT YOU MUST FIRST send in your subscriptions to The Guide BEFORE you can get the BOOKS and BEFORE you can get in the Big Contest. ONLY pictures colored from the Doo Dad Books you get from THESE subscriptions will do—NO OTHERS will be considered.

**VERY IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER.** Do not stop trying after you get your first subscription. KEEP ON getting subscriptions, because the more books you get the more pictures you can color and the MORE CHANCES you will have in the \$500.00 Contest.

## NOW IS YOUR BIG CHANCE

to enter this great Prize Contest. It is by far the BIGGEST THING you have ever had a chance to be in. You ought to lose NOT A MINUTE in getting all the subscriptions you can, thus INCREASING YOUR CHANCES to win a prize. You can win if you want to. DO you want to win one of the prizes below? Ask your mother or daddy what they think of the value of the prizes. Show EVERYONE YOU MEET this page and ask for his or her subscription to HELP YOU WIN THE PRIZE YOU WANT. Now, this is our last word: Go in and WIN. It's up to you. This is your BIG chance.

## Here Are Just a Few of Doc Sawbones' 200 Big Prizes

- | No. | Prize  |
|-----|--|
| 1.  | Dinner Set, 97-piece; semi-porcelain; made in England. Worth \$50.                             |
| 2.  | Oil Stove and Oven, 3-burner (McClary). Worth \$40.  |
| 3.  | Chest of Silver, 50 pieces; Community par plate; mahogany finish case with drawer. Worth \$35. |
| 4.  | Simmons Bed, 4-ft., square steel posts, mahogany finish. Worth \$30.                           |
| 5.  | Ladies' Gold Wrist Watch, 0 size; 7-jewel, Waltham movement; Expansion Bracelet. Worth \$20.   |
| 6.  | Gentlemen's Gold Watch, 7-jewel, Waltham movement. Worth \$16.                                 |
| 7.  | Rifle, 22 calibre, single shot, bolt action. Worth \$15.                                       |

Among other Prizes are: Ladies' Gold-filled Pendants and Chains set with Jewels; Gold and Stone-set Bracelets; Gold Brooches and Pearl Necklets; Gentlemen's Tie Pins; Gold Cuff Links; Gold Watch Chains; Solid Gold Watch Chains, Albert and Waldemar styles. **FOR BOYS—SPECIAL—** Famous "Reach" Regulation Baseballs; Famous "Reach" Baseball Gloves, Major League size; Stock and Pocket Knives, and scores of other Prizes to be won by every boy and girl, for mother, dad and themselves. Send in Guide Subscriptions. Get Your Doo Dad Books, Color the Sheets—THEN win the Big Prizes.

**Remember**

There is ONLY ONE WAY to make sure that you have a SPLENDID CHANCE to win a valuable prize. It is by sending in every subscription you can collect. You know how it is. It's the one who GOES OUT TO WIN who brings home the BIG, VALUABLE PRIZE.

**Remember**

# Contest Closes June 30

We will not keep this Big Coloring Contest Open a Day Longer than the 30th of JUNE. This is YOUR BIG CHANCE TO WIN. You must send in Subscriptions NOW!



### Preserving Eggs in Water Glass

Water glass is a substance used in glass making. It is made by melting together quartz, sand, and soda ash, and looks like thick white syrup. It can be bought at drug stores, feed and poultry supply stores.

How to use water glass: Wooden kegs, candy pails, or stone jars, are usually used for holding the eggs. Prepare the vessels by cleaning thoroughly; boil fourteen (14) quarts of water and while the water is still warm, add one (1) quart of water glass and mix well. Some recipes call for one (1) part of water glass to nine (9) parts of water, but the above recipe of one (1) to four-

teen (14) has been found very satisfactory and much cheaper. If the vessel is about half filled with this solution, the eggs may be put in from day to day as they are gathered, and this amount of solution will usually cover the eggs when the vessel is full. There should be sufficient solution to cover the eggs so that none are exposed to the air. Covering the vessel with oiled or greased paper will prevent evaporation. The eggs should be kept in the same way as are canned fruits or vegetables.

Eggs may be placed in the vessel in any position. Boiled water is quite sure to be pure. Only clean, fresh eggs should be used.

### The Manitoba Survey

Continued from Page 7

Chinese, native Indians, etc. The non-Anglo-Saxon types are to be found throughout the whole province. In the southwestern districts where the Anglo-Saxon predominates, the Europeans seem to be rapidly assimilated. In the second generation the latter are hardly distinguishable from the Anglo-Saxons. In some parts, however, the non-Anglo-Saxons are segregated in solid blocks. In these communities the process of assimilation is considerably slower and there is even a tendency to encroach on the Anglo-Saxon territory surrounding. Where the non-Anglo-Saxons are mixed and no type predominates, the process of Canadianization is also comparatively rapid.

#### Nationality and Local Problems

The full importance of the map showing racial distribution can only be appreciated when it is used in conjunction with some of the other maps. For example, a record has been obtained of the origin of all the car loads of grain rejected for smut. When this information is plotted, it is found that smutty grain comes from localities settled by Europeans. No one would have dared to make this statement as a result of his own observations. But the facts of the survey are inescapable. What follows? A live extension department, had Manitoba possessed one, would have put on a seed grain treating campaign in the areas indicated.

The same map showing the racial distribution is related to another one of our growing problems. It is natural to expect that as the province ages, tenancy will increase. But here as in every other country tenants will not show the same interest in the permanent improvement of the social and educational facilities of the district, and the influence of the absentee landlord also is already making its mark. Farm tenancy in Manitoba is a problem acutely felt in the Anglo-Saxon districts.

In an intensive study made of an area of 100 square miles, it was found that 39 families had moved from the farm. Further enquiry showed that eleven of the thirty-nine were farming elsewhere, and seventeen had gone into other businesses. In six cases the operators had retired because of old age. Among the other businesses in which the retired farmers had engaged were, harness-making, insurance agencies, store keeping, garage and livery keeping, and day laboring. In the case of four of the above mentioned families, one of the main reasons why they left the farm was the difficulty of obtaining advanced education. In two cases the chief reason was the health of the farmer, and in five the health of the farmer's wife and the difficulty of obtaining suitable help in the farm home.

#### Cost of Producing Wheat

In the survey no attempt was made to arrive at the cost of producing wheat, for the very good reason that this varies with every farmer, every district and every season, and anything less than a thorough study of the cost in different parts of the province and on many farms extending over a number of years, would be worse than useless, since the figures would be subject to misleading application. In the state of North Dakota, however, a very complete investigation has been carried on for three years, and the figures are taken as applicable to Manitoba by reason of similarity of conditions and yields.

In 1919, the average cost of producing wheat in that state was \$2.75 per bushel; the range being from \$1.21 to \$14.38 per bushel on the different farms studied. In 1920, the average cost per bushel was \$2.44; the lowest cost being \$1.05, and the highest \$3.01 per bushel. In 1921, the average cost was \$1.75 per bushel; the minimum 78c, and the maximum \$5.24. The price of No. 1 Northern in Winnipeg was \$2.63 for the 1919 crop year; for 1920, \$1.76 to \$2.74; for 1921, \$1.49 to \$1.11.

#### Real Worth of a Bushel

The survey has called attention to the shrinkage in the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar. Prices of wheat, lumber, textiles and farm wages are charted to show the relatively tardy and incomplete deflation in those com-

modities which the farmer has to purchase. Another chart shows that in 1910 it required 178 bushels of wheat to purchase a seven-foot binder; in 1914 it required 149½ bushels; in 1918, 105 bushels; while in October of the past year no less than 238 bushels. Likewise the groaning burden of freight rates is exhibited.

If the survey is carried on another year, this phase of enquiry may be very profitably enlarged on. It is impossible to arrive at a scientific estimate of the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar until the difference between country retail prices and city wholesale prices have been charted. So far as it has been able to discover, there is no record of country retail prices. Most statements purporting to show what a farmer may buy with a bushel of wheat are based on retail prices that have no meaning to the man who buys his matches and tea and overalls in a general store. Every observer bewails the antiquity of our distributing system but no one has taken its true measure.

#### Why Not These Inclusions?

Once the election is out of the way, the College authorities might be induced to chart the rise in the rate of taxation on agricultural land. This is a subject which will loom larger when it becomes increasingly apparent that taxation rates must remain close to war levels long after deflation has made marked progress.

One wishes, too, that the plans for the survey could have been made to include an investigation into such questions as the extent to which co-operative livestock shipping has been organized and the results attendant thereupon. In the Western American states co-operative shipping has been put across largely by the encouragement of county agents. The corresponding agents in this province, the district representatives, have left the movement severely alone. The second step in co-operative livestock marketing, that is the formation of co-operative commission agencies is only possible after co-operative shipping has been securely established. Is there any legitimate reason why Western Canadian provinces should be so backward in local co-operative enterprises?

But these are minor criticisms. Appreciation of the prodigious amount of work involved and the soundness of the recommendations arising therefrom grows as one delves deeper into the report. The subjects covered in this review are professedly very brief, and touch only the "high spots," to use a colloquialism. There are chapters on Rural Discontent, Rural Standards of Living, and Community Life, and many others, every word of which may be read with profit.

#### Conclusions

The conclusions set forth in the report do not add materially to previous analyses of the ills that beset the farmer. For a long time responsible opinion has been unanimous in recommending greater crop diversification, more livestock, more stable markets for livestock products and cultural practices which would control certain crop limiting factors. But the survey assembles the facts and defines each phase of the problem. "The information" as President Braeken says, "is now where we can get at it."

#### As It Affects College

Undoubtedly the process of collecting the information has had a beneficial effect in bringing the staff of the college to a more acute understanding of the problems of the individual farmer, for it has brought the members of the staff into closer touch with the man on the land, than at any time since the Extension Department was divorced from the college. Any college instructor may advise an enquiring farmer how to rid his fields from weeds, or how to keep his herds healthy, or how to erect satisfactory buildings, or upon a thousand and one other questions, but the problem of accomplishing these ends and at the same time making an adequate living is left for the farmer to work out himself, and no college can reach its greatest usefulness unless every member of the teaching staff is keenly aware of all the implications of the larger problem.

## PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread" and Better Pastry too.

Use it in All - Your Baking



66

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Hundreds of new and renewal subscriptions are being received by The Guide every month. Why don't you send in one or more of those that will be sent in anyway from your neighborhood, and, as a reward, let us send you, free and postpaid, one or more of the valuable prizes shown below? These prizes have all been selected with great care—are of high quality and exceptional value. You will be delighted with them.

Elsmere pattern, nickel silver—warranted to wear white throughout. You'll never be "caught napping" with this set on hand, and you'll never be ashamed to use them, either. These are spoons you'll be proud of, and you can have them free and postpaid for \$1.00 in Guide subscriptions—not your own.

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Made of finest forged shear steel, 8 inches long. Hardened and tempered to take and retain a keen cutting edge. Beautifully finished. Black handles, adjustable lock nuts. Sells regularly for \$1.75. Free and postpaid for \$2.00 in Guide subscriptions, new or renewal (not your own).



#### YOU OFTEN NEED A GOOD BUTCHER KNIFE

This "Village Blacksmith" butcher knife has a blade keen as a razor edge—a six-inch blade of hand-wrought steel. A most useful article to have in the farm home. If you would like to own this most excellent knife, send us \$2.00 worth of Guide subscriptions, new or renewal (not your own).



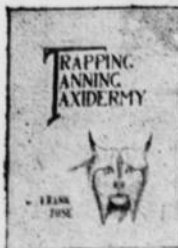
#### NUPOINT PENCIL

Heavy Nickel-plated Chased Barrel

Exceptional value, strong and durable. Has clip on barrel, and eraser under removable cap. Fitted with leads (sufficient for months of use) which are carried in head of barrel. Barrel all one piece—leads inserted at tip. Retail at \$1.00 or more. Sent you free for sending us one new or renewal subscription (not your own) for The Guide for one year at \$1.00.

#### DO YOUR OWN TANNING

Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy tells you how you can tan, at home, any hides or pelts you may have. How to tan calf, kip and harness leather. Explains how to make bark liquor for tanning, how to loosen hair, fur and wool, how to make and use the tools needed for tanning, and a hundred and one other things the amateur tanner should know. It is the only book of its kind. It also contains full information about Trapping and Taxidermy, is profusely illustrated and written in simple language you can understand. The author, Mr. Tose, is a master of these three subjects, and this book is the result of his years of practical experience and study boiled down to 128 pages and 119 illustrations. He shows how every tool required can be made at home. We will gladly send you a copy free and postpaid for one subscription to The Guide, new or renewal (not your own).



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# HORSES

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or will exchange for young work stock, or oats.  
**PERCHERON STALLION**  
**JIPARA (IMPORTED), 3986**  
 Weight one ton; age 12 years. Has 1921 A First-Class Certificate. Sure foal getter. No reasonable offer refused.  
**BOX 101, YOUNG, SASK.**

**FOR SALE OR HIRE ON FEDERAL PLAN—**  
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**BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS—SPRING PIGS**  
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**FARM WANTED—SEND DESCRIPTION AND**  
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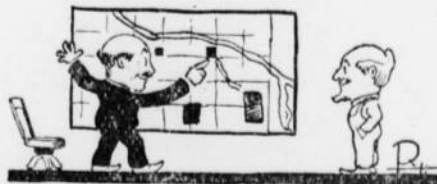
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 berry plants, \$2.50 per 100, delivered Magnus Wilson, Gladstone, Man.

**STRAWBERRIES, DIRECT, REASONABLE.**  
 Write for price list quality fruits. Munson's, Chilliwack, B.C.

[Continued on next page]

# The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



## Farming in Advance

Nick Switzer has his this-year's crops all figured in advance, with data on his beans and hops to show you at a glance. He has a picture of his farm marked out with pen and ink, and has it working like a charm—as fast as he can think. "This patch of ground," he says, today, "where this red mark appears, will have enough alfalfa hay to feed a hundred steers. This little square, where I have stuck these old brass-headed tacks, will raise sufficient garden truck to fill a hundred sacks. This heavy mark right over here, where I have placed the pins, is where my oat field stops this year and where my wheat begins. Luke tells me both are doing well, but that is understood; so we will have a heap to sell since prospects are so good. And here's a line of crosses (see?), each cross denotes a plot, and where there is an apple tree I've placed a double dot; there's cash in everyone of those, there's bound to be, that's all! Consider how each apple grows from spring until the fall!" Thus Nick is counting up his gains down at the lumber yard, post-dating all his fruits and grains, his chickens, plums and lard. His bank account, like Russian hounds, makes jumps and bounds and leaps, while his next autumn wealth abounds in gorgeous mental heaps. His chess-board has been laid aside to take a quiet nap, while Nick makes money fast and wide by marking on a map!



## Special Freight Rates on Seed Grain

In order to secure the special freight rate on grain bought for seed purposes, it is necessary for the purchaser to secure a certificate. This is obtained from the Central Secretary of your Provincial farmers' organization, either direct or through the secretary of your United Farmers' or Grain Growers' local. Forward this certificate to the party from whom you are buying the seed grain. This certificate must show the quantity and kind purchased. The seller and shipper of the seed grain should present this certificate to the local freight agent at time of shipment. The agent will show on freight bill that the shipment is for seed grain purposes and therefore entitled to special freight rate.

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**HUBAM, SOUTHERN GROWN, POUND, \$1.25:** ten pounds, \$9.75. Choice Kitchener, \$2.00 bushel. Registered Banner, Victory, Abundance oats, three-bushel sack, \$3.35. Variegated alfalfa, \$4.00 100. Field peas, \$3.35 bushel; sacks 25 cents. Broatch Seed, Moose Jaw, Sask. 15-3

**FOR SALE—PURE LEADER OATS, O.A.C.** barley, absolutely free from noxious weeds. Small orders receive special attention. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 13-1

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**PURE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, THIRD GENERATION,** threshed before the rains, germination test 99%, cleaned ready to sow. Price \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Dummer, Sask. F. B. Howell, Inver, Sask. 16-2

**SE-ING-RUBY WHEAT, SECOND PRIZE,** S. I. Products Exhibition, Winnipeg; quantity limited, \$1.60; bags extra. W. H. C. Sinclair, Swa. River, Man. 16-2

**KITCHENER WHEAT, THIRD GENERATION,** Okanagan grown, extra plump, free from noxious weeds. Wire for samples and price, car load or smaller lots. T. N. Hales, Armstrong, B.C. 16-3

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**FOR SALE—TWO CARS BANNER OATS,** two cars Victory oats; good germination; small premium over market. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 11-7

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**FOR SALE—O.A.C. NO. 21 BARLEY, FIRST** generation, registered seed, Manitoba Agricultural College strain, certificate of registration supplied with every sack, \$2.50 per two-bushel sack. J. E. Ross, Marble Ridge, Man. 17-2

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**HANCHEN AND O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, SECOND** generation, cleaned, 75 cents bushel; seed sacks. W. Martin, Maltstone, Sask. 15-3

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**SELLING—GOOD SEED FLAX, RECLEANED,** Alf. Potter, Deloraine, Man. 17-4

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**SELLING—SPRING RYE, RECLEANED, \$1.10** bushel, bags included. W. J. Roth, Dilke, Sask. 15-3

**SPRING RYE, \$1.00, BAGGED, S. McMILLAN,** Niverville, Man. 15-4

**SPRING RYE, CLEANED, \$1.00 BUSHEL,** Brook, Dilke, Sask. 15-3

## Grass Seed

### TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE

**HOME-GROWN,** cleaned, graded and tested at Canadian Government elevator at Calgary, and shipped direct from elevator. Seed grades No. 1, purity test No. 1, and best of all, 98 per cent. germination test. \$12.50 per 100 lbs., bags included, f.o.b. Calgary. Order from grower.

JOHN McD. DAVIDSON  
COALDALE ALBERTA

### Pure Western Rye Grass Seed

**CHOICEST** quality, carefully re-cleaned and tested. No ergot. Free information re culture. Prompt shipments. Ten years' experience growing and selling this seed and no complaints. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eight cents per pound, sacks free. Grow hay, pasture stock, bind soil, and whenever you wish kill it with one plowing.

F. J. WHITING  
Registered Stock and Seed Farm  
TRAYNOR SASK.

**SELLING—CHOICE CLEAN WESTERN RYE** grass seed, government germination test 95%, guaranteed absolutely free of ergot and weeds. Have supplied from this stock the seed requirements of Northern Experimental Farm, University of Saskatchewan, Dominion Forestry Experiment Station, Provincial Hospital Farm, North Battleford, eight cents per pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Saskatoon. W. T. McAulay, Box 668, Saskatoon. 15-2

**GRIMM'S ALFALFA AND RYE GRASS SEED**—A limited quantity of hardy strain 84, grown in Grimm's alfalfa field, small quantity, 50 cents per pound; 50 pounds up, 45 cents. Rye grass seed, eight and a half cents per pound, sack 15c. Phil & Sons, Moosemin, Sask. 16-3

**FOR SALE—SIBERIAN MILLET CHOICE** re-cleaned seed of heavy yielding type, no noxious weeds, excellent drought-resistance, best variety for West, \$4.00 per 100 lbs. included. H. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 13-5

**GRIMM'S BALTIC ALFALFA SEED, GERMINATION** 86, weight 65, 60 cents delivered. Have grown it four years. Hardy heavy yielding. Polled Hereford bull, registered, \$80. Wm. Farb, Marchwell, Sask. 15-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** grown four years in Saskatchewan, hulled and cleaned, 10 cents per pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask. W. G. Hill & Sons. 14-6

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED CLEARANCE** sale, \$5.30 100 pounds, \$100 ton; excellent quality; special power machinery for cleaning; bags included. A. G. Shoaf, Halkarth, Sask. 15-4

**FOR SALE—300 BUSHELS SWEET CLOVER** seed, white blossom, grown 1921, \$12 per 100 pounds; bags included with 100-pound orders; scarified if desired. W. J. McNally, Butler, Man. 17-5

**SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, GRADE NO. 1,** germination six days 97%, free noxious weeds. Price \$12; bags free. Sample on request. J. R. Lane, Lundbreck, Alta. 17-5

**SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, WELL** cleaned, bagged, ready for seedling, free from noxious weed seeds, nine cents per pound. Write for sample. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 17-4

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS** per pound, cleaned and bagged. Sample on request. Samuel Perry, Kelso, Sask. 17-2

**WESTERN RYE GRASS, CHOICE QUALITY,** cleaned, sacked, \$9.00 100. C. M. Moffitt, Swift Current, Sask. 17-6

**SELLING—SPRING RYE, 1,200 BUSHELS,** sacked and cleaned, \$1.25 per bushel, cash with order. F. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 16-2

**SELLING—EXTRA HEAVY BROME GRASS** seed (stack threshed dry), no noxious weeds, \$10 per 100, sacked. John Bryce, Arcola, Sask. 16-2

**SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED,** sacked, no weeds or couch, nine cents. A. M. Donald, Phippen, Sask. 16-2

**L. H. WELLER, VERA, SASK., SWEET CLOVER** specialist. Seed for sale. Write for particulars. 16-3

**GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, SASKATCHEWAN** grown, cleaned and sacked, 35 cents per pound. D. G. Salkeld, Richlea, Sask. 16-2

**SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED AND** sacked, \$8.00 and \$10 for 100 pounds. T. M. Archer, Elm Creek, Man. 16-3

**HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER SEED,** hulled and scarified, \$1.00 per pound. H. G. Gunn, Lockport, Man. 16-2

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM** noxious weeds, \$7.00 100, cleaned and bagged. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 15-4

**BROME GRASS SEED, WELL CLEANED AND** bagged, nine dollars a 100. William McAlpine, Woodsworth, Sask. 15-5

**CHOICE GOLDEN MILLET SEED, CLEANED,** no noxious weeds, \$3.75 per 100 pounds, bags included. E. T. Shaw, Imperial, Sask. 14-4

**SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET SEED,** cleaned, sacked, free from noxious weeds, \$4.00 100. H. McKinnon, Waskada, Man. 14-3

**SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED,** free from noxious weeds, \$10 per 100, sacked. Alex. Murray, Grayville, Man. 11-5

**SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** cleaned, bagged, six cents per pound. Stanley Hiley, Lashburn, Sask. 8-11

**SELLING—FRESH BROME GRASS SEED AT** 10 cents, cleaned and sacked. Albert McGregor, Keyes, Man. 12-5

**FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** well cleaned, 8 cents per pound; bags free. Edward Adams, Grenfell, Sask. 12-6

**RYE GRASS, GOOD HEAVY RECLEANED** seed, choicest quality, eight cents per pound; sacks free. Addison Shantz, Guernsey, Sask. 12-6

**GOVERNMENT TESTED BROME SEED, 11** cents per pound, f.o.b. Gainsboro, Sask.; cleaned, sacked. William Blacklock. 17-2

**SELLING—LARGE QUANTITY OF RYE GRASS** seed, grown on breaking, eight cents per pound, sacked. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 13-6

## Flowers or Eggs

Sometimes the actor gets presented with ancient eggs in place of flowers. But the kind of eggs Guide readers are interested in are the pure-bred strain for hatching. If you have any of these to sell you are passing up the chance of a life time if you have not run a little classified ad. in The Guide. Others say so—

"I wrote 30 letters returning money for Turkey Eggs."—Mrs. W. H. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask.

"Orders have been coming in just about as fast as I could take care of them, and I am again well satisfied with my advertising." (Plymouth Rocks).—H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

To sell hatching eggs you should have your ad. in without further delay. See top of first classified page for instructions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

**BROME GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS POUND,** sacked. James Millons, Carleton Place, Ont. 13-6

**SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED,** \$8.00 100. Ed. Berry, Elm Creek, Man. 12-3

**COMMON MILLET, CLEANED, \$3.25 per 100,** sacked. Chas. Robinson, Stoughton, Sask. 13-5

## POTATOES

**IT'S GOING TO BE A LATE SEASON.** I specialize in the two best early varieties, Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler, from years of careful selection for purity, earliness, type, prolific, free from disease, \$1.00 bushel, or six bushels, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. John McCheane, Borden, Sask. 17-3

**SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN RUSSETT, NO. 1,** certified, government inspected, quality unequalled, heavy yielder under all conditions. Write for particulars and prices. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 17-3

**SEED POTATOES—GENUINE SEAGER** Wheeler Gold Nuggets, most delicious potatoes we ever tasted, \$2.00 bushel; ten bushels or over, \$1.75. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 16-5

**POTATOES FOR SALE, IRISH COBBLER,** grown from experimental farm stock, 75 cents bushel. John Carsadden, Manitou, Man. 17-3

**FOR SALE—IRISH COBBLER AND EARLY** Rose seed potatoes, \$2.00 100 pounds, sacked. A. W. Sharp, Daysland, Alta. 12-6

**GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES,** Early Bove, \$1.00 bushel. Sam Metheral, Weyburn, Sask. 14-5

**BEAUTY OF HEBRON POTATOES, GOOD** quality, heavy yielder, 50 cents bushel, sacked. Camille Guillemain, Forget, Sask. 14-4

**EARLY OHIO, IRISH COBBLER, PURE, GOOD** yielders, \$1.00 bushel, sacked. Reference, Union Bank. S. Ramer, Duchess, Alta. 15-3

**EARLY DAWN, BEST CROPPERS IN EIGHT** varieties, \$1.00 bushel, sacked. A. Beddome, Minnesota, Man. 15-3

**SELLING—CAR LEAD POTATOES, CARDALE** Local U.F.M. George Todd, Secretary, Cardale, Man. 15-3

**TABLE TALK POTATOES, SPLENDID SAM-** ple, 60 cents bushel, sacked. W. Lowe, Amisk, Alta. 15-3

**GOOD SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN RUSSETT,** Gold Coin, Early White Prize. 75 cents bushel, f.o.b. Carman, Man. W. W. Husband. 16-4

**WEE MACGREGOR SEED POTATOES, PURE,** hand-sorted, \$1.00 per bushel, sacked. James Gordon, Stronie, Alta. 17-3

**FOR SALE—400 BUSHELS EARLY OHIOS,** grown from pure seed, 65 cents bushel; sacks extra. Norman Francis, Portage la Prairie, Man. 17-4

**FOR SALE—EARLY BOVEE POTATOES, \$1.00** bushel. G. Russell, Bittern Lake, Alta. 17-3

**FOR SALE—POTATOES IN CAR LOTS,** L. Zilliox, U.F.A., Stony Plain, Alta. 17-3

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS



Where Old Garments are Renewed  
**Cleaning, Dyeing, Fur**  
**Renovating, Repairing**

a specialty. Reasonable charges. Price list on request.

ARTHUR ROSE LTD.  
REGINA SASKATOON

IF ROSE CLEANED IT—IT'S C-L-E-A-N

**SELLING—IMPORTED CLYDE STALLION;** registered Shorthorn bull calf; Rose Comb White Wyandotte eggs, from Martin's select pens, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 30; Bovee and Nettle Gem potatoes; J. I. Case steam threshing outfit complete; Ford runabout. Wm. S. Muir, Rokeby Station, Sask. 15-3

**BETTER BREAD! HO-MAYDE BREAD IMPROVER** will give you a finer, sweeter, larger loaf. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer for it. Send 15 cents for a package to C. & J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg. 16-2

**ELECTRICITY IS LIFE—NATURE'S GRAND** mysterious healer. Dr. Scott's electric hair brush will relieve headache and neuralgia. Prices, \$1.50, \$2.75, \$4.00, prepaid. P. Moon, 2039 Louise Ave., Brandon, Man. 17-3

**BUTTER PAPER PRINTED WITH NAME AND** address, 175 for \$1.00; choice dairy butter, 100 (9 ozs.) for 35 cents; delivered. The Despatch, Stronie, Alta. 16-3

**WANTED TO TRADE—BRISCOE CAR, GOOD** condition, for small tractor, Fordson preferred. H. W. O'Brien, Aneroid, Sask. 16-2

**HAY, OATS AND POTATOES FOR SALE, IN** car lots. Olds U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Olds, Alta. Phone 170. 16-6

**FOR SALE—HINMAN MILKER, GOOD AS** new, three-unit, \$125. Herman Roth, Rosthern, Sask. 16-2

## Tailors

**MEN'S CLOTHES BY MAIL—WRITE FOR** free samples, style book and self-measurement forms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Canada's largest tailoring organization. English and Scotch Woolen Co., 851 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal, Que. 17-2

## Watch Repairing

**WATCH REPAIRING—PRICES REASONABLE.** Work guaranteed. Mail your watch for estimates. Johnson and Son, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 264 E. Main St., Winnipeg. 16-2

## Poultry Supplies

**INCUBATORS, POULTRY SUPPLIES, COR-** rugated hatching egg boxes, 15-egg, \$2.40; 30-egg, \$3.50 per dozen. 40-page catalog free, gives full line poultry appliances. Write, Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

## Sundry Breeds

### Barred Plymouth Rocks and S.C. Rhode Island Red Cocks and Cockerels

Well Matured, Vigorous Birds, \$5.00 Each

A LIMITED number of the above, specially selected from our best producing hens, \$8.00 each.

Hatching Eggs, both varieties, \$2.50 per setting (15 eggs); two settings, \$4.00; 100 eggs, \$12.00.

Day-Old Chicks. A limited number, after April 15, \$35.00 per 100; after June 1, \$25.00.

An entry from this flock led at Lethbridge Egg-Laying Contest last year, producing 246 eggs in 52 consecutive weeks. Apply

C.P.R. DEMONSTRATION FARM  
STRATHMORE, ALBERTA

### BABY CHICKS



PRODUCED from acclimatized Manitoba stock. Hatched in Winnipeg, 50,000-egg incubator. United Poultry Farms' chicks are big, strong, husky fellows that live and grow fast. We supply chicks from 16 varieties, all pure-bred, high egg-producing stock.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING

from these same breeders for those who rather have eggs than chicks. We guarantee 100 per cent. chicks alive on arrival, and 75 per cent. of eggs to be fertile or replace. Dead chicks or infertile eggs free. Our 40-page catalogue explains fully, sent free. Write for copy today and order early.

UNITED POULTRY FARMS, WINNIPEG

### BABY CHICKS

THE largest exhibit in the West; hatched in my own electric incubators. Come and see them. Book you order now. Pure bred, guaranteed Egg Laying Strain. 95 per cent. alive at your strait. Catalogue free. Alex. Taylor, Baby Chick Shipper, 311 Colony Street, Winnipeg, Man.

**McCREARY POULTRY ASSOCIATION WILL** ship eggs for hatching from following varieties of pure-bred poultry: Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmas, Rose Comb Black Minorcas, \$2.50 setting. Write, N. Melmore, Secretary, or B. A. Tedford, President, Poultry Association, McCreary, Man. 16-5

**L. F. SOLLY, LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM,** Westholme, B.C. breeder of vigorous heavy-laying strains of White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, chicks and stock. Why not get the best? Write now for illustrated catalogue and price list. 17-6

**SETTING EGGS, FROM FERRIS STRAIN,** Single Comb White Leghorns and Regal strain White Wyandottes, \$2.00 for 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, \$3.50 for nine. C. L. Northey, Red Deer, Alta. 17-5

**REDS, BOTH COMBS, ALSO RUSSIAN** Orloffs; winners Dauphin, all three breeds. Eggs, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00 setting; Orloffs, \$5.00 setting. Single Comb Red cockerels, \$5.00 each. B. A. Tedford, McCreary, Man. 12-6

**HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY R.C.** Rhode Island Reds university stock; R. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. White Leghorns. Unrelated pens, 15, \$2.50. Day-old chicks, April. M. Burden, Limerick, Sask. 16-2

**BETTER BABY CHICKS, FROM OUR BRED-** to-lay Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes. Safe delivery. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Stevenson, B.C. 6-12

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY AND** Toulouse geese eggs, 50 cents each. Pekin duck eggs, sire ten-pound, 20 cents each. Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$3.00 per 15. Purple Comb Farm, Crandell, Man. 16-4

**EGGS FOR HATCHING, ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Whites, \$3.00 setting, or \$5.00 for two; Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting. Both pens won first prize at poultry fair in Estevan. Mrs. R. C. Stanley, Torquay, Sask. 17-2

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM SELECTED PURE** bred-to-lay Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.50 per 15. Roy Park, Minburn, Alta. 17-5

**FOR SALE—BUFF ROCK COCKEREL, BUFF** Rock hatching eggs, prize winners; also White Leghorn eggs. J. Cornell, 427 Russell St., Brandon, Man. 16-2

**S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$2.00 15; FIRST PEN** headed by third Brantford cockerel. Mahogany Orloff eggs, \$4.00 15. Black La Bresse eggs, \$4.00 15. P. T. Cuthbert, Glenora, Man. 16-6

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-** ing eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Pure-bred White Pekin duck eggs, \$2.00 for 10. Mrs. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 15-3

**BLACK ORPINGTON, BLACK LANGSHAN,** Light Brahma eggs, \$2.00 for 15. White Holland and Bronze turkey eggs, 30 cents. A. White, Fairlight, Sask. 15-3

**PURE IMPORTED BLACK LANGSHANS, EX-** cellent layers, cocks 12 pounds, hens 10. Eggs, \$2.00 setting, 40 for \$5.00. Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 15-5

**FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEY HENS, \$4.00;** turkey eggs, setting, \$2.50; Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.00; Buff Orpington eggs, setting, \$1.50. W. A. Davenport, Macoun, Sask. 16-2

**HATCHING EGGS—S. C. RHODE ISLAND** Reds, R. C. White Wyandottes, pure-bred, imported stock, splendid laying strain, 15 for \$2.50. J. M. Arnott, Dubuc, Sask. 17-5

**ROSE COMB ANCONA AND WHITE WYAN-** dotte eggs, 15, \$1.75; 30, \$3.00. Special pen of best layers, 15, \$2.50. K. Sterzer, Luseland, Sask. 17-5

**EGGS—**



### Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—SETTING OF TEN**  
White Holland turkeys, \$6.50; Pekin Runner ducks, \$3.00; bred from prize winners. Pair of White Guineas, \$5.00. White Wyandottes, 15 eggs, \$3.50. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 17-3

**MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, FROM**  
first-prize stock, ten for \$2.00. Toulouse geese eggs, 50 cents each. A. M. Smith, Box 120, Wapella, Sask. 17-2

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, FROM**  
pure-bred stock, at 40 cents each. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man. 17-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 45**  
cents each; choice stock. W. Bach, Willows, Sask. 17-2

**BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50 CENTS EACH,**  
or \$4.00 100; from imported stock. Geo. S. Hewitt, Didsbury, Alta. 12-9

**PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$2.00**  
per 10; fawn and white, \$2.00 per 12. Harry Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 16-5

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE**  
turkey toms, \$8.00; large birds. Mrs. Juyn, Young, Sask. 16-5

**PEKIN DUCKS—NINE EGGS, \$2.00.** W. J. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 16-5

**ROUEN DUCK EGGS, \$1.25 DOZEN.**  
Osborne, Dilke, Sask. 17-2

### Rhode Islands

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, BRED**  
for high egg production as well as exhibition. My pens contain Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina prize winners. Pen 1, headed by winner of first as cockerel and again first as cock at Saskatoon. Eggs, \$10 setting. Pen 2, setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$9.00. Pen 3, setting, \$3.00; two settings, \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 17-5

**ROSE SINGLE COMB REDS—WINNERS PAST**  
ten years, also egg-laying contest, Utility. My Reds won over all Reds, provincial show, British Columbia, 1922. Eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00; baby chicks, \$35 100. Robert N. Clerke, Vernon, B.C. 12-6

**EGGS FROM MY PURE-BRED R. C. R. REDS,**  
good laying strain, free range, \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 30, prepaid in Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan. Fertility guarantee enclosed. Gerald Wheeler, Assinibola, Sask. 17-2

**SILVER CUP BEST DISPLAY RHODE ISLAND**  
Reds, Saskatoon poultry show. Hatching eggs, \$3.00 setting, both combs. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 17-2

**GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Reds, winners Winnipeg, Assinibola, Neepawa and Brandon. Eggs, from \$3.00 setting 15. Gordon, Transcona, Man. 15-4

**HATCHING EGGS—SINGLE COMB REDS,**  
good layers, prize winners, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per 15. Chicks, 35 cents each. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 13-5

**EXHIBITION ROSE COMB REDS—FIRST**  
Winnipeg cock to nine standard bred hens. Eggs, \$5.00 per 15. Utility matings, \$2.00 per 15; \$10 per 100. J. J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 14-4

**HATCHING EGGS FROM WINTER LAYING,**  
pure-bred Rhode Island Reds, single comb, setting, \$2.00; two settings, \$3.50. W. Jowsey, Macrorie, Sask. 16-5

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS,**  
\$3.00 and \$2.00. John Dalen Marchwell, Sask. 16-2

**ROSE COMB REDS, UNIVERSITY STRAIN,**  
splendid winter layers, \$1.50 setting, \$6.00 100. L. Webster, Tichfield, Sask. 16-3

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, TESTED WINTER**  
layers, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 30. Chas. Ruston, Riverhurst, Sask. 16-2

**ROSE COMB RED HATCHING EGGS, WINTER**  
layers, prize-winning stock, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.75; 100, \$8.00. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 16-5

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS,**  
States laying strain, 30 eggs, \$2.50. Thos. Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask. 16-4

**HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB RHODE**  
Island Reds, winter layers, large birds, \$2.00 per setting. W. J. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 14-5

**ROSE COMB REDS, PURE-BRED PEN, ONE**  
with first cockerel, Brandon fair. Eggs, \$3.50 15; two, \$2.00 15. Gordon Doan, Biggar, Sask. 17-6

### Leghorns

**BABY ROSE COMBED BROWN LEGHORN**  
chicks, from exhibition birds, some of which took first at Swift Current, 1922. All chicks guaranteed alive at your station prepaid. 25, \$8.00; 50, \$15; 100, \$28; Sask. Man. or Alta. Put them with broody hens. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 16-5

**WON SECOND PEN, PROVINCIAL LAYING**  
contest, Indian Head, 1921, with my single comb, White Leghorns. Eggs \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. Laying strains. Bred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2.00 15. E. W. Anderson, Box 136, Fleming, Sask. 12-9

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—MY**  
flock is culled and I am using Agricultural College cockerels. Eggs \$2.00 15; \$4.50 50; \$7.00 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. Garrett, Carman, Man. 12-5

**HATCHING EGGS AND CHICKS—SINGLE**  
Comb White Leghorns, winter layers. Write for price list. Burnside Poultry Farm, Hammond, British Columbia. 13-5

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,**  
249 to 290-egg strain, from pedigree stock, \$1.75 per 15; \$2.75 per 30; \$8.00 per 100. Frank Hoddinott, Birnie, Man. 14-5

**BRED-TO-LAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY**  
chicks, April, \$30 per 100; May, \$25; June, \$20. Safe arrival guaranteed. White Feather Poultry Yard, Deloraine, Man. 16-5

**ROSE COMB LIGHT AND DARK BROWN**  
Leghorn hatching eggs, Nels Linden strain, \$2.00 setting, three for \$5.00. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 16-3

**TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN WHITE**  
Leghorns and Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; Leghorns, \$10 per 100. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 16-3

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horn hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. Wesley Horn, Ardath, Sask. 16-2

**EGGS—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS,**  
Kulp's strain, \$2.50 for 15, \$5.00 three settings, \$10 100. Goodwin, Box 113, Gleichen, Alta. 16-2

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, NEW YORK**  
laying strain, 30 eggs, \$2.50. Thos. Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask. 16-4

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horn eggs, 15, \$1.50. Walter Leverton, Imperial, Sask. 16-2

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, SELECT-**  
ed pens. Eggs, 15, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00. Kermit Noble, Midale, Sask. 16-4

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,**  
from my exhibition laying strain, 15, \$2.00. A. A. Moreton, Box 1289, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-5

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS**  
for hatching, \$2.00 for 15, \$5.50 for 50; good laying strain. Pierre Leclerc, Marquette, Man. 14-6

**BLACK LEGHORNS—CONSISTENT WINNERS,**  
Brandon fair. Hatching eggs, \$2.50 setting; \$6.00 50. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 14-4

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN**  
eggs, \$2.00 setting; \$7.00 100. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 14-5

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50;**  
large, vigorous stock. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 13-10

**PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HATCH-**  
ing eggs, \$1.00 setting. D. McLennan, Birdie, Man. 15-4

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS,**  
good laying strain, \$2.00 per 15, \$10 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 15-3

**EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN,**  
good laying strain, \$1.25 per 15. Walter Miller, Spy Hill, Sask. 15-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB**  
White Leghorn eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75. Charles Thompson, Clearwater, Man. 15-4

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS,**  
from splendid layers, \$7.00 100. Mrs. B. Lee, Burnside, Man. 17-3

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00;**  
three settings, \$5.00; large, vigorous stock, dark strain. Milo Yearous, Cadogan, Alta. 17-3

**PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,**  
heavy layers, \$1.50 15, \$4.50 50, \$8.00 100. C. B. Bohlen, Rieton, Sask. 17-3

### Plymouth Rocks

**High Producing WHITE AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

**MALE BIRDS HEADING 1922 PENS**  
White Rocks: Sons of Lady Maude, 288 eggs, and Lady Ella, 282 eggs (both grandsons of Lady Alfarata, 301 eggs).  
Barred Rocks: Sons of Lady Ada, 290 eggs, and Lady Anna, 264 eggs.  
Bred to select high-producing females.  
Hatching Eggs, \$5.00 for 15; 30 for \$8.00.  
Grade B Quality—Pens headed by males from 200-egg producing stock, \$2.50 for 15; 30 for \$4.00.  
White Rock Cockerels (grandsons Lady Ella) \$6.00 and \$7.50.  
**H. HIGGINBOTHAM, CALGARY, ALTA.**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY SELECTED**  
bred-to-lay Barred Rock pullets, mated to university's highest egg-type cockerels, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; or \$8.00 per 100 eggs. Ten years breeding for eggs on free range. Infertile replaced. Pullets laid 50% since November 1. C. W. May, Dalmeny, Sask. 14-4

**CASWELL'S IMPERIAL ARISTOCRATS,**  
Barred Rocks, exhibition prize winners, also second, Saskatoon provincial egg laying, all American breeds competing; 100 strong, vigorous cockerels. Eggs in season. Write for free circular. R. W. Caswell, 905 Ave. A, Saskatoon. 13-5

**EDEN GROVE FARM BARRED ROCK HATCH-**  
ing eggs. Reduced prices, pen one, \$4.00 per 15, \$7.00 per 30, \$18 per 100; pens 2, 3, 4, 5, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 30, \$10 per 100. Guarantee fair hatch or replace eggs. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 15-5

**APPROVED BARRED ROCKS, BY DOMINION**  
poultry inspector, mating pen one, cockerel descent of 264-egg hen; pen two, nine-pound prize cockerel. \$2.50 and \$2.00 per 15 eggs. Selling—Hens, pullets, cockerels in fall. Mrs. Jack McDuffe, Minburn, Alta. 16-4

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED**  
Plymouth Rock eggs, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10 setting of 15; from pedigree stock; all trap-nested; new blood from J. W. Parks. Marcellous Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 15-4

**BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, ACME**  
strain, bred exclusively for winter laying, every bird trap-nested, and only the best used as breeders, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per set. A. Vickers, Greenway, Man. 15-5

**PURE-BRED CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED**  
Rocks, beautiful barred, \$2.00 setting 15 eggs, \$5.00 45. Orders taken for incubator lots. Dark and light matings. Mrs. N. Merrick, Box 86, Wainwright, Alta. 15-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—PEN ONE, PRIZE**  
hens with cockerel, won first and cup, Brandon winter fair, and first at Regina, \$8.00 setting; two other prize pens, \$3.00 and \$5.00 setting. Rev. Leth and Son, Brandon, Man. 14-6

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR**  
hatching, from a combination of Ontario's best laying strains, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 14-6

**MCOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK**  
eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$5.00 per 45; unfertile replaced. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-5

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST UNIVERSITY**  
and M.A.C. laying strains, flock includes grandson of 261-egg pullet, \$3.00 for 15. John Scott, Manor, Sask. 15-3

**SELECTED BARRED ROCKS, ARISTOCRAT**  
strain, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; 100, \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 16-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$2.50;**  
from selected heavy-laying pullets, mated to choice university cockerels. R. McGregor, Simpson, Sask. 16-6

**LARGE, HEALTHY WHITE PLYMOUTH**  
Rocks, good layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$6.00 per 100. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 16-5

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM PRIZE-WIN-**  
ners, great winter layers, 15, \$1.75; 30, \$3.00. Five handsome cockerels, \$3.50 each. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 16-3

**HATCHING EGGS, PURE-BRED DARK**  
Barred Rock hens, headed by King Rings VI. \$2.00 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Andrew Alexander, Wainwright, Alta. 16-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, COCK-**  
erels weighing eight to ten pounds, Park's laying strain, inspected by provincial inspector, 15, \$2.00. Sheldon Ramsay, Delisle, Sask. 17-4

**EGGS THAT WILL HATCH, FROM OUR**  
pure bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, \$1.75 per 15, \$3.00 for 30, \$4.50 per 50. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 16-3

**PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, SET-**  
ting, \$1.50 for 15 eggs; good laying strain. Mrs. McFadden, Minburn, Alta. 15-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, GOOD WINTER LAY-**  
ers, well bred, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 15-5

**HATCHING EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, UNI-**  
versity laying strain, \$1.75 setting 15 delivered. C. Genge, Gladden, Sask. 15-5

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY,**  
\$2.50 per 15, \$4.50 30, \$7.00 50. Percy Waddington, Plunkett, Sask. 15-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00**  
per setting, or \$5.00 for three. John Severin, Langenburg, Sask. 17-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50**  
per 15, \$8.00 per 100. Melvin Hougou, Carruthers, Sask. 17-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
\$3.00, two for \$5.00; selected stock. Mrs. Juyn, Young, Sask. 15-6

**SALE—HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED**  
Plymouth birds, 15 eggs, \$1.00. Kettlewell and Russell, Brownlee, Sask. 15-6

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR**  
sale, \$2.00, postpaid. Mrs. A. Tatlock, Blackfalds, Alta. 17-3

**"BUSY B" BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$3.00;**  
30, \$5.00. Lovely blue trees, dozen, \$1.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 15-6

**EGGS FROM LAYING STRAIN BARRED**  
Rocks, \$2.50 per 15; \$12 per 100. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 13-6

**HEAVY WINTER-LAYING PURE-BRED BAR-**  
red Rock hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50. F. Bartlett, Botha, Alta. 13-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS**  
in season, \$2.00 per 15. Jas. Wray, Manitou, Man. 16-4

**HATCHING EGGS, PURE BARRED ROCKS,**  
\$1.50 per 15; special mating, \$2.00 per 15. L. Darling, Colonsay, Sask. 16-6

**BARRED ROCKS—E. B. THOMPSON'S IM-**  
perial Ringlets, from \$2.50 setting stock, \$3.00 setting 15. Joe Ardell, Carman, Man. 16-2

**EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, UNI-**  
versity standard, 15, \$2.00. Jas. McMorine, Assinibola, Sask. 17-2

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, WINTER LAY-**  
ing strain, 15, \$1.75. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta. 17-5

**BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50**  
per 15, \$7.00 per 100. J. Cowell, Jansen, Sask. 17-5

**FOR SALE—PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$1.50**  
for 15. Josie T. Smith, Gilbert Plains, Man. 16-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 FOR 15, \$3.50**  
for 30. Wm. Christian, Marquette, Man. 15-5

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, FROM BEST STOCK,**  
\$2.00. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 13-7

**EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, 15,**  
\$2.00; 30, \$3.50. W. King, Stephendale, Man. 15-6

### Wyandottes

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,**  
pen headed by Martin pedigree Dorcas cockerel, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$7.00 per 50; pen, Martin Regals, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$5.00 per 50. Ship from Hengough or Viceroy. George Cleland, Hengough, Sask. 16-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,**  
for hatching from pure comb stock, culled by expert, university strain careful packing guaran- teed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 15-10

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,**  
from flock which won first at Manitoba egg-laying contest, mated with grandsons of hen which laid 308 eggs in Stora's contest, Connecticut, \$3.00 15. Mrs. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 13-6

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-**  
ing eggs, selected pens mated to cockerels from university eggs, weighing eight to ten pounds, 15, \$1.50; 60, \$3.75; 120, \$7.00. Victor Fells, Glrvin, Sask. 13-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, SELECT-**  
ed birds, specially priced to make room for breeding pens, \$3.00 each. Eggs from my best, inspected, heavy-laying birds. \$2.00 and \$3.50 per setting. Mrs. Bond, Dubue, Sask. 14-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,**  
ordinary pens, \$1.00 for 15; special pens of large hens, \$2.00 for 15; heavy winter layers. Dorcas strain cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$7.50. Southview Poultry Ranch, Box 358, Yorkton, Sask. 16-2

**WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS—WHITE,**  
Silver-laced, \$2.50; Golden, Partridge, Columbia, \$3.00; Buff, \$4.00 per setting of 13. Silver-laced White cockerels, \$2.00. Wordsworth Poultry Yards, Wordsworth, Sask. 17-3

**REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,**  
\$3.00 for 15; fertility guaranteed; special rate for incubator lots. Hens, \$2.00. Thomson, Box 421, Moose Jaw, Sask. 14-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM CULLED,**  
trap-nested flock, \$2.50 15. Pure-bred Toulouse ganders, \$5.00; goose eggs, 40 cents each. Glen-Eden Farm, Macdonald, Man. 14-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,**  
heavy-laying strain, the kind that wins and lays, \$2.00 15; \$3.50 30. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 14-6

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE**  
Wyandotte hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 60, \$8.00 per 100. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 15-6

**MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
cockerels, \$5.00, pair, \$9.00. Hatching eggs, 220-egg strain, \$2.50 for 15, \$4.00 for 30. J. D. Robinson, Treesbank, Man. 15-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,**  
Rose Comb, Martin and university bred-to-lay strains; safely packed; \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 60. J. B. Fraser, Major, Sask. 16-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING,**  
from my own line-breeding laying strain, \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. John Lewis, Roland, Man. 16-3

**FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM**  
Martin's Regal strain, Rose Comb White Wyandottes, \$1.75 for 15. Mrs. Alex. Messer, Young, Sask. 17-2

**REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
females, from Regina winners, mated to 200-254-egg males. Eggs, \$3.00 setting. Arthur Marshall, Stony Beach, Sask. 17-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, GUILD'S DIRECT,**  
Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00. Hauser's Poultry Yards, Neudorf, Sask. 16-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,**  
setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50. Mrs. J. L. Walters, Clive, Alta. 15-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$9.00 100, CAR-**  
riage paid. \$4.50 50. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 14-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING,**  
\$1.50 per 15, \$4.50 50. Mrs. Berg, Margo, Sask. 15-3

**PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE**  
eggs for hatching, \$2.00 for 15. John Sollman, Chipmaw, Alta. 15-4

**WHITE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTES, MARTIN**  
Guild strain, \$1.50 setting. Incubators filled. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 15-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM MARTIN'S**  
best pens, Regal-Dorcas, \$3.00, \$2.50 setting. J. B. Powell, Wapella, Sask. 15-2

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS**  
for hatching, good laying strain, \$2.00 per 15. F. W. Curle, Makaroff, Man. 15-6

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**  
dotte eggs, from beautiful birds, \$1.50 15, \$5.00 60. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. 15-6

**SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM EX-**  
hibition stock, \$3.00 setting. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 15-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN**  
strain, \$3.00. White Wyandotte eggs, 15, \$3.00. Mrs. R. W. Knechtel, Souris, Man. 15-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,**  
John Martin strain and bred-to-lay, 10 cents each. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 12-1

**PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
eggs, winter-laying strain, 15, \$1.75. Annie Traub, Togo, Sask. 14-8

**REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$10 per 120. Mrs. W. Fuller, Amisk, Alta. 14-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR**  
hatching, \$2.50 per 15. Walter G. Saunders, Borden, Sask. 14-5

**PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
eggs, winter-laying strain, 15, \$1.75. Harriet Harvey, Makaroff, Man. 14-6

**SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR**  
hatching, \$2.00 per setting of 15, or \$10 per 100 eggs. Robert Muirhead, Carberry, Man. 16-2

**ROSE COMB GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE**  
eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 15. J. Jamieson Carlyle, Sask. 16-3

**MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS**  
for hatching, \$2.00 for 15, \$10 per 100. Mrs. D. J. Hall, Crossfield, Alta. 16-3

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,**  
from good laying strain, \$2.00 15; 10 cents each for extra. A. Hunter, Foxwarren, Man. 17-3

**REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**  
erels, \$3.00, parents winners and layers. Arthur Marshall, Stony Beach, Sask. 17-3

**SELECTED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. John Macdonald, Clarkleigh, Man. 17-5

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-**  
ing eggs, \$1.50 for 15, 60 for \$5.00. Mrs. Geo. Moncrieff, High River, Alta. 17-2

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,**  
Martin strain, \$2.00 for 15. J. E. Colquhoun, Waskada, Man. 17-3

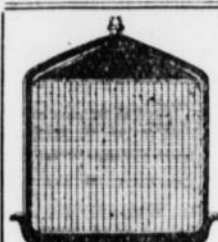
**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**  
dotte hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; Regal strain; open range. W. H. Cory, Wadlock, Sask. 17-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-**  
ing eggs, from Martin's laying strain, \$2.50 per 15. Miss Jolly, Minnola, Man. 17-2

**TRAP-NESTED WHITE WYANDOTTES, 15**  
eggs, \$1.75. Cockerels, \$2.75. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 17-2



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tory to Canadian Auto Accessories Co. Ltd., 150  
Albert St., Ottawa, Canada. 17-2FOR SALE—BIG 4, MODEL D, 20-H.P. ON  
draw-bar, with power-lift plows, five 14-inch slot  
bottoms, \$1,200 cash. Caterpillar Holt, 75 H.P.,  
with Deere gang, ten-bottom, breakers and slats,  
\$5,700 cash. Just the outfit for municipal road  
work. Both tractors and plows in excellent con-  
dition. Fort Pitt Ranch, located at Redland  
Station, C.N., Alberta. 14-5BARGAINS—30 TRACTORS: 15 PLOWS: 25  
cars: 25 non-skid tires, 30 x 3 1/2, guaranteed new  
stock, at \$10.75; Prescott piston rings, all sizes,  
\$1.25 dozen; dash lamps, 50 cents; Stewart speedo-  
meters complete, \$10; six-quart blizzard freezers.  
C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 17-5INTERNATIONAL 20 HORSE-POWER GASO-  
line tractor, with five-furrow plows, steering  
device, gasoline tank and truck; also three-stroke  
hay press; all good running order. Livingstone  
Bros., Starbuck, Man. 17-6AULTMAN TAYLOR 25-50 TRACTOR, GUAR-  
anteed A1 condition, used 90 days, \$2,500; \$1,600  
cash, balance arranged. Will give purchaser  
plowing to pay balance. Francis Stangler, Strath-  
more, Alta. 17-5FOR SALE—SAWYER-MASSEY 20-40 TRAC-  
tor, in first-class condition, or would trade for  
larger one, 30-60, or steam engine. Also one  
Cockshutt engine gang, six-stubble and five-breaker  
bottom. What offers? C. Billy, Millwood, Man. 15-3FOR SALE—15-30 TITAN TRACTOR WITH  
four stubble bottoms, Oliver automatic lift plows,  
good as new, \$1,650. Immediate delivery. Alfred  
Belley, Cluny, Alta. 16-6BARGAIN—FOUR-BOTTOM DEERE TRACTOR  
plow, convertible into three breaker bottoms,  
extra shares, only used a few days, \$150. George  
Cooke, Waldron, Sask. 17-3SELLING—IMPROVED OLIVER SIX-FURROW  
engine gang, six stubble, five breaker bottoms,  
\$200. Would exchange for six-furrow engine disc  
plow. H. V. Ferris, Box 24, Dropmore, Man. 17-2SELLING—COCKSHUTT FOUR OR FIVE-  
furrow power-lift plow; ten-foot engine disc; Ford  
auto pull; small Twin City tractor. Elmer Lock-  
hart, Liddstone, Man. 17-2SIX BREAKER BOTTOMS, COCKSHUTT,  
bought 1920, only slightly used. Also extension  
axle and steering device for Case 15-27. What  
offer? A. W. Penner, Rosemont, Man. 17-5WANTED—BRUSH BREAKER, VAN SLYKE  
preferred. State price and condition. J. W.  
Brown, Didsbury, Alta. 17-5MARINE ENGINE, THREE-HORSE, GOOD  
condition, Schaefer carburetor, \$22. Stanley W.  
Dugan, Carleton Place, Ont. 17-5SELLING—15-30 INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR,  
also five-disc plow. Guy Martin, Glidden, Sask. 17-5SELLING—SIX-BOTTOM JOHN DEERE DISC  
plow, good as new. A. Thistlethwaite, Stewart  
Valley, Sask. 17-2FOR SALE—TWO-FURROW HAMILTON  
power-lift engine breaking plow, has plowed only  
80 acres. Price \$125. Emil Larson, Forgan, Sask. 17-2THREE-SECTION SURFACE LAND PACKER,  
used two seasons, \$100. Arthur Marshall, Stony  
Beach, Sask. 17-2FOR SALE—TWO BRAND NEW 10-20 TRAC-  
tors. Will trade for automobiles. Apply 333  
Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. Phone A6254. 17-2WANTED—22-36-INCH SEPARATOR, NOT  
over three years old. George Clemins, Somerset,  
Man. 16-3FOR SALE—14 H.P. TRACTOR, WITH PLOW,  
and 28-36 Overshot separator, good condition.  
Fred Gaskell, Okotoks, Alta. 15-3FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD YOUNG  
mare—One three-furrow Cockshutt tractor plow,  
new. Price \$150. Box 41, Basswood, Man. 15-3SALE OR TRADE—STEAM THRESHING OUT-  
fit, complete, value \$1,500. W. Kilkenny, Broom-  
hill, Man. 15-3CASE 10-20, THREE-BOTTOM JOHN DEERE  
plow, breaker bottoms, plowed 150 acres. Murrell,  
515 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 15-2SELLING—SIX-FRAME RUMELY ENGINE  
gang, four breaker, four stubble bottoms. Snap,  
\$95. W. Carroll, Major, Sask. 16-4FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY OIL PULL AND  
plows; 33-52 Waterloo separator. What offers?  
Apply Box 186, Ponteix, Sask. 16-2WANTED—GARDEN CITY STEEL FEEDER,  
36-inch, in good condition. R. C. Watson,  
Wawanesa, Man. 16-2RONALD SMITH FOUR-HORSE CULTIVATOR.  
Sell or trade for small engine. What offers? A. T.  
Jones, Quill Lake, Sask. 16-510-20 MOGUL, GOOD CONDITION, \$450.  
W. Broadhead, Waseca, Sask. 15-4SALE—GOOD MINNEAPOLIS STEAM EN-  
gine, 22 H.P. Box 33, Gretna, Man. 17-2SELLING—HART-PARR 20-40 TRACTOR, E.  
Garland, Forrest, Man. 17-2

## Well Drilling

WE GET THE WATER—HUNDREDS OF  
farmers have spent time and money in drilling  
wells which eventually proved unsatisfactory.  
There was plenty of water, but the driller could not  
keep out the sand. In many cases he would go  
down through the sand, expecting to strike some  
coarser substance below, but failed, with the result  
the farmer had nothing to show for his time and  
expense but a useless hole in the ground. Many  
inexperienced drillers have shut out supplies of  
water in sand, which, if properly handled, would  
have made a first-class well. Many a farmer has  
paid for a 200-foot well when he could have had a  
better supply at a lesser depth. Old drillers used  
to think it impossible to make a good well in sand,  
and many drillers think so yet. This is not the  
case. We can make a good well in almost any kind  
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## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 21, 1922.

WHEAT—Markets scored fair advance, One Northern trading in quantities today at  
\$1.50 in store at Fort William. Indications are that large quantities have been sold in  
the United Kingdom, and with the opening of navigation the demand is liable to continue.  
Three Northern is slow and supplies are large, the demand being mainly for One and Two  
Northern wheat. May option is considered in good hands however, and while no doubt  
the market will have setbacks the undertone at the moment is very firm.

Low grades are at considerable discount, and show little indication of strength.

FLAX—Strong firm market with good demand for all grades of flax. Advance in other  
markets reflected here and little indication of any cessation of the upward trend just now.OATS—Prices show an improvement of several cents per bushel during the week, and  
with offerings fairly heavy quite a large volume of business has been done. A keen  
demand for cash oats has existed since navigation opened, and spreads have narrowed up  
from 1/4c to 1/2 cents.BARLEY—There has been a better demand for this grain during the week and prices  
have advanced several cents per bushel. A good enquiry for the lower grades and spreads  
is also noticeable.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

April 17 to April 22 inclusive	17	18	19	20	21	22	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 138 1/2	137 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2	144 1/2	139 1/2	166 1/2	
July 137 1/2	135 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2	137 1/2	140 1/2	
Oats—								
May 49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	43 1/2	
July 49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	44 1/2	
Barley—								
May 68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	72 1/2	
July 67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2	
Flax—								
May 236 1/2	235 1/2	237 1/2	242 1/2	247 1/2	250 1/2	236 1/2	155 1/2	
July 235 1/2	235 1/2	236 1/2	240 1/2	245 1/2	247 1/2	236 1/2	159 1/2	
Rye—								
May 105 1/2	104 1/2	106 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	105 1/2	145 1/2	

## WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G.  
Ltd., report as follows for the week ending  
April 21.Receipts this week: Cattle 1,685; calves  
178; hogs 2,176; sheep 368. Last week:  
Cattle 2,005; calves 284; hogs 2,200;  
sheep 41.Lighter receipts during the past week  
and a better finished class of cattle on the  
market, prices have strengthened over last  
week equal to the high point of the present  
year. With seeding in general the run of  
cattle is likely to be lighter and prices  
correspondingly higher. Those having  
plenty of feed and half-fat cattle should  
not hesitate at all in holding these back  
for another thirty days and they could  
make considerable money by doing so.  
Stockers and feeders are selling strong  
under a very keen demand.Following are a few representative sales  
made by us on butcher cattle during the  
past week:3 steers from Dorley, 7 1/2c per lb.; 3  
steers from Welwyn, 8c; 1 steer from  
Welwyn, 7 1/2c; 8 steers from Balmoral, 7 1/2c;  
7 steers from Disley, 7 1/2c; 18 steers from  
East Selkirk, 7.35c; 3 steers from East  
Selkirk, 7c; 1 steer from Rocanville, 7 1/2c;  
9 steers from Balmoral, 7c; 6 steers from  
Oak Bluff, 7c; 1 steer from Arden, 7c; 1  
steer from Manitow, 7c; 2 steers from  
Leney, 7c; 1 steer from Isabella, 7c; 1  
steer from Disley, 7c; 3 steers from Isa-  
bella, 7c; 1 heifer from Manitow, 6 1/2c;  
1 heifer from Elm Grove, 6 1/2c; 3 heifers  
from Balmoral, 6 1/2c.Hogs have sold unsteady this week and  
selects are quoted today at 12c. Pros-  
pects lower. Not sufficient sheep and  
lambs are coming forward to supply the  
local demand. Choice lambs this week  
have sold as high as 14c per pound. Choice  
sheep will bring from 8c to 9c per pound.Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta  
should bring health certificates covering  
cattle shipments. This is very important.The following are present quotations:  
Choice export steers ..... \$6.75 to \$7.00  
Prime butcher steers ..... 7.00 to 7.50  
Good to choice steers ..... 6.00 to 7.00  
Medium to good steers ..... 5.00 to 6.00  
Common steers ..... 4.00 to 5.00  
Choice butcher heifers ..... 5.50 to 6.50  
Fair to good heifers ..... 4.50 to 5.50  
Medium heifers ..... 3.50 to 4.50  
Choice stock heifers ..... 3.00 to 4.00  
Choice butcher cows ..... 4.50 to 5.50  
Fair to good cows ..... 3.75 to 4.50  
Breedy stock cows ..... 2.25 to 3.25  
Canner cows ..... 1.50 to 2.50

## WHEAT PRICES

April 17 to April 22 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
April 17	144 1/2	139 1/2	122 1/2	112 1/2	109 1/2	102 1/2
18	144 1/2	138 1/2	130 1/2	121 1/2	111 1/2	101 1/2
19	147 1/2	141 1/2	132 1/2	125 1/2	114 1/2	104 1/2
20	147 1/2	142 1/2	133 1/2	124 1/2	113 1/2	103 1/2
21	149 1/2	143 1/2	134 1/2	125 1/2	113 1/2	104 1/2
22	150 1/2	145 1/2	136 1/2	126 1/2	115 1/2	105 1/2
Week	145 1/2	140 1/2	131 1/2	124 1/2	114 1/2	104 1/2
Year						
Age	182 1/2	179 1/2	175 1/2	159 1/2	152 1/2	...

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur,  
April 17 to April 22, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			RYE 2 CW
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW		
Apr. 17	96½	50½	46½	47½	44½	42½	67½	65½	59½	59½	235	232	216	105½	
18	95½	50½	45½	46½	44½	41½	66½	64½	59	58½	235½	231½	215½	104	
19	98½	50½	46½	47	44½	42½	67½	65	59½	59	237½	234½	217½	106	
20	97½	51	47	47½	45½	43	68½	66½	60½	60½	241½	239½	222½	108½	
21	98½	53½	48½	49½	46½	44½	69½	67½	62½	61½	246½	244	227	109½	
22	99	54½	49½	47½	45½	43½	69½	67½	62½	61½	250	247	230	111½	
Week															
Age	97½	50½	46½	47½	45	42½	67½	65½	59½	59½	235½	231½	216½	105½	
Year															
Age	...	45½	40½	40½	38½	36½	78	67½	64½	64	155	150½	123½	144½	

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### Spuds Too Plentiful

J. F. Booth, director of the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture, has issued the following statement regarding the potato market situation:

"We are in receipt of many enquiries every day from persons in this province who have a car load or more of potatoes for sale, or who could make up a car-load by co-operating with neighbors. Because of the supplies which are on hand and the widespread interest taken in the prospects of marketing, we conclude that a statement as to the market situation will be of interest to a large number of farmers in Saskatchewan, and when we speak of Saskatchewan we might just as well say Western Canada. The simple facts are, with a possible exception of a limited number of local sales, there is practically no market for potatoes at the present time.

"As was predicted last fall there was a fair increase in the price of potatoes in the larger marketing centres of the East and the States to the south during February, and the first half of March, but while this increase benefited nearby producers materially, it was no particular use to western farmers. The price in Montreal, Toronto or Minneapolis, has never been high enough to permit Saskatchewan farmers to ship to these markets with profit. Of course, the western market has changed very little since last fall because of the fact that in all of the western provinces a considerable surplus of potatoes exists. Never in the history of potato markets has there been such a difference of opinion as to the available quantities for market.

"It would appear from certain information issued by very reliable parties in the east and south that there was a considerable shortage of potatoes in the larger consuming centres. Official crop estimates in the older provinces and the States tended to show that the production was considerably below normal last year. As a matter of fact if we were to consider some of the estimates and compare them now with the consumption estimates it would show that the United States, for instance, was absolutely out of potatoes at the present time, whereas, on the contrary, we find that since the climate has moderated sufficiently to permit of shipments, a fairly steady flow of potatoes to market continues and that under this the markets have fallen considerably.

"The estimated production of the western provinces has evidently been carefully prepared because the reported surplus is everywhere in evidence. We are constantly in receipt of advice from people who state that they have received letters from friends or relatives in Eastern Canada, who report that they are paying two or three dollars a bushel for potatoes. Our only comment on these statements is that they must be made by persons who live in towns and cities, and who buy potatoes at the rate of three pounds for a quarter or by the half peck. Of course, figuring on such basis one might easily find that potatoes were costing the consumer two or three dollars a bushel. This, however, is not a fair basis upon which to estimate market conditions. The fact of the matter is that potatoes are being purchased in most points in Ontario and Quebec at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$1.10 per bag. This statement is based on the figures submitted to us during the past week by more than fifty of the leading produce dealers in widely scattered points in the eastern provinces.

"To sum the whole matter up one must acknowledge that there is little prospect of marketing the entire crop of Western Canada potatoes before seeding. There is generally a better demand for potatoes after planting is over or after seed requirements have been taken out, but one would be foolish to base too much this year on the history of the past. To say the least, the situation does not look encouraging and we are forced to state that at the present time it would appear that a large quantity of potatoes in the western provinces will either be fed to stock or will go to waste."



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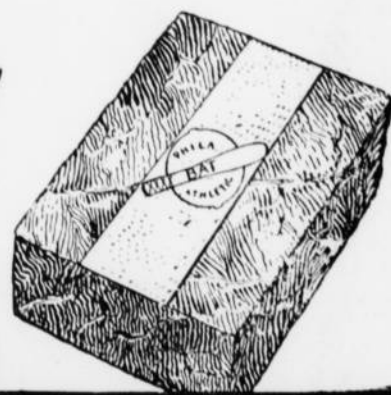
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